BOMBAY COURIER.

VOL. XXVIII.] SATURDAY, DECEMBER 19, 1818. [NUMBER 1373.

IT has been resolved, that all Advertisements which appear under the Signature of the Secretary to Government, or of any other Officers of Government properly authorised to publish them in the Bombay Courier, are meant, and must be deemed to convey official Notification of the Board's Orders and Regulations, in the same manner as if they were particularly specified to any Servant of the Company, or others to whom such Orders and Regulations have a reference.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 21st September, 1792. JOHN MORRIS, Secretar

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT.

Government Advertisement.

THE Heads of the several departments at this presidency and its subordinates, and Secretaries to all Public Boards, are required to deliver in, by or before the 25th of this month, the usual Books for the despatch of the ships of the season to Great Britain, with the several documents in triplicate: and it is hereby signified, that all papers or applications of a personal nature intended for transmission to the Honorable the Court of Directors, but which shall not be laid before Government on or before the date above specified, will be liable to be kept back till a subsequent opportunity.

By Order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council.

F. WARDEN,
Chief Sec. to Govt.

BOMBAY CASTLE,
12th December 1818.

ADVERTISEMENT.

ON THURSDAY the 24th instant, at 11 o'Clock in the forenoon, will be sold by auction at the arsenal, Sundry unserviceable CONDEMNED ORDNANCE STORES, belonging to the Honorable Company; a list whereof may be seen at this Office.

The Lots to be paid for, and cleared away immediately, or resold, at the risk and expense of the first purchaser.

SAMUEL STROVER,
Deputy Commissary of Stores in charge

By Order of the Military Board

E. H. BELLASIS,
Secretary.

BOMBAY
Grand Arsenal
14th Dec. 1818.

ADVERTISEMENT.

ANY person having claim for losses sustained by the sudden breaking out of the war with the late Paishwa, and who may not yet have sent in the same to the Secretary of the Commissioner, are directed to do so, on, or before, the 31st instant. After which day no claim will be received.

J. FEARON,
Capt. Ag. Sec. to the Committee.

POONA,
14th December 1818.

A CARD,

FRIDAY next being CHRISTMASDAY, it is requested that all advertisements for the next Courier may be sent to the office as early as convenient on Thursday.

BOMBAY COURIER OFFICE,
Dec. 19th 1818.

A CARD.

SAINT THOMAS'S CHURCH.

FRIDAY next, the 25th Instant, being CHRISTMASDAY, a COLLECTION will be made after the Sermon in the morning, in aid of the Church fund for the benefit of European and other Poor.

VESTRY ROOM,
December 19th, 1818.

FOR SALE,

THE POCKET *Remembrancer*,

FOR THE YEAR

1819.

PRICE 2 RUPEES.

THE BOMBAY

CALENDAR

AND

REGISTER

FOR THE YEAR

1819,

WITH

An Almanac,

WILL BE PUBLISHED, ENTIRE,

IN THE COURSE OF THE MONTH OF JANUARY.

BOMBAY COURIER PRESS.

Bombay Theatre.

THE MANAGERS HAVE THE PLEASURE OF ANNOUNCING TO THE PUBLIC

THAT

THE NEW THEATRE

Will be completed

BY THE END OF THE PRESENT MONTH,

AND THAT ON

FRIDAY, the 1st January,

WILL BE PERFORMED

The favorite

COMEDY

OF

The Road to Ruin.

TICKETS to be had at the THEATRE on the 31st December and 1st January until 3 o'clock of the latter day.

DRESS BOXES,..... eight Rupees.
PIT AND UPPER BOXES,.....do.
GALLERY,..... four do.

Doors to be opened at 5 o'clock, and the performance to commence at seven o'clock, precisely.

No Gentlemen can be admitted behind the scenes, excepting those who are engaged in the representation.

Gentlemen on alighting at the THEATRE are requested to order their carriages and palanquins to a distance; and to give directions that they do not approach the THEATRE *till the performance be finished.*

Bombay, 19th December 1818.

JOHN YEATES,

LATE PARTNER WITH

Baxter and Co.

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public in general, that he has opened his NEW COMMISSION ROOMS, with a general Assortment of Europe Articles, consisting of Hodgson's May fleet Beer, in high perfection; Gibson's and Milroy's Cavalry, and other Saddlery, Curricle, Buggy, and Chariot Harness; Rich Cut Glass Table services; Sets of Queen's Ware; an elegant square Piano Forte well seasoned; Europe Floor Cloths, of tasty patterns, broad and narrow, also, for a Room, of 28 by 17½ feet, price, rupees 5 per square yard; a small batch of high flavored French Claret, at Rs. 16 per Doz.

Bombay 16th, Dec. 1818.

Ferrar & Eduljee

WILL SELL

BY PUBLIC AUCTION,

On MONDAY & TUESDAY the 28th and 29th Instants

THE entire Furniture, Plate, Plated, China, Glass, and Earthen-ware, together with Chariot, Horses, and Harness, Barouche and Harness, Saddle Horses &c. &c. &c. the property of H. E. SIR MILES NIGHTINGALL, at his House at Tarela. Catalogues of which are preparing, and will be distributed prior to the day of Sale. The Carriage, Horses and Harness, Barouche, and Saddle Horses, will be sold at 12 o'clock on Monday the the 28th instant.

bombay, 19th December 1818.

TO BE SOLD.

The Lease

OF

MR. WEST'S HOUSE,

ON THE MAZAGON ROAD,
NEAR PALM MOUNT,

For an unexpired term of sixteen years,

FROM THE 1ST OF JANUARY 1819,

SUBJECT TO A YEARLY RENT OF ONE RUPEE

THE house has been well built, is in complete repair, and has suitable out-offices, garden and compound, with every needful accommodation for a convenient residence.

The premises may be viewed, and further particulars known on application to Mr. W. WEST.

Bombay, 19th December 1818.

ADVERTISEMENT.

NURSINGJEE COWASJEE begs leave to inform the public, that he still continues to make CREAM CHEESES of sizes from 6 to 2½lb.

COWASJEE PATELL'S TANK, *No.* 2
Bombay, 17th Dec. 1818.

ADVERTISEMENT.

ALL persons having any claims upon the Estate of the late ROBERT STEPHEN KITSON, Esq. are requested to produce the same to the Executors, on or before the 1st of January next.

Bombay, December 18th 1818.

ADVERTISEMENT.

MESSRS. FORBES AND CO. have received for sale a few Copies of Mr. Wynch's Translation of the "DYA CRAMA SANGRAHA," which may be had on application at their Office, at Rs. 14 per Copy.

Bombay, 11th. December, 1818.

ADVERTISEMENT.

Notice is hereby Given,

THAT CAUSSEEBHOY NARRONDASS, Agent to Purshotumbhoy Manordas of Surat, Banian, on the 2d instant, lost two Bonds, or obligations, in the Public Road, whilst he was carrying them to receive payment of the amount from Mr. GREGORY JOHANES, an Armenian Merchant of this place. The said two Bonds are written in Jentoo language by one Bhoydass Kavram, a Banian of this place, and under the same are written in Armenian language by Mr. Gregory Johanes, and both the Bonds signed by the said Mr. Gregory Johanes in Armenian characters and executed unto the aforesaid Purshotumbhoy Manordass of Surat, Banian.—One Bond for the sum of Bombay Rupees (2,500) two thousand and five hundred, and the other Bond for Rupees (2,000) two thousand, and the both Bonds are dated in the Jentoo Era Eighteen hundred seventy four and the month of Cartuck Sood Purwah, in the year of Christian Era one thousand eight hundred and seventeen, and the ninth day of November, and in the Armenian small Era two hundred and two and the twelfth day of Damah, bearing interest at three quarters per cent per month; and on the back of one Bond for Rupees (2,000) two thousand, interest for one year Rupees (177½) one hundred seventy seven and half are receipted; and on the back of the other Bond for Rupees (2,500) two thousand and five hundred, interest for one year Rupees (221-3-50) two hundred twenty one, three quarters and fifty reas are receipted: both receipts on the backs of the aforesaid two Bonds, or obligations, are dated the twenty ninth day of October in the Christian Era one thousand eight hundred and eighteen, and in the Armenian month the first day of Damah and in the small Armenian Era two hundred and three. Now as the aforesaid two Bonds, or obligations, are lost in the public roads by the aforesaid Causseebhoy Narrondass, he declares and hereby gives notice to all and every person, that whosoever have found or may find them within the period of fourteen days from this date, should bring them to the COURIER OFFICE, and the Person who will bring the aforesaid Bonds, he wil get a reward of (30) thirty Rupees. The notice of the loss of the aforesaid two Bonds are given to Mr. Gregory Johanes by the aforesaid Causseebhoy Narrondass, agent of the said Purshotumbhoy Manordass, of Surat, Banian, and the Payment stopt of the amount of the said two Bonds respectively. And that if the aforesaid two Bonds so lost as abovementioned, should not be delivered at the Courier Office within fourteen days from this date by any Person or Persons who

have found or may find, then the aforesaid two Bonds, or obligations, will be void and of no virtue.

" CAUSEEBHOY NARRONDASS
Agent to Purshotumbhoy Manordass.

Bombay 19th December 1818.

BALE LASHINGS.

TO BE SOLD

BY PUBLIC AUCTION

ON BOMBAY GREEN

On MONDAY the 21st Instant,

AT 11 O'CLOCK

If not previously disposed of by private Sale.

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY Candies of Good BENGAL BALE LASHINGS, imported on the Jessy, in Lots of about 10 Candies each; and also 51 Bales of excellent Gunny Twine in lots of sixteen Calcutta Bazar maunds, or four Bales, for the convenience of purchasers.

CONDITIONS OF SALE.

The lots to be cleared away and paid for within three days from the day of sale, otherwise the goods to be resold at the risk of the first purchaser, he or they forfeiting all advantages arising from such sale, or making good all losses.

Any person desirous of treating for the purchase of the above articles by private bargain prior to the day of sale, will be pleased to address Captain Landale, No. 6 Hummum street.

Bombay 19*th Dec.* 1818.

ગાંશારીનાં·ડોરડાં

જાહેર·લીલાંકુ·ફરીને·વેચશે·શ્રી·મુ
મળજીનાં·જથામાં·શીમ·વારનાં·દંને·તા
રીખ ૨૧ મી·આગ્રે·મહીનાનીએ·ફલા
ફ ૧૧ નાં·ફદાય·એનાં·અગાકુ·ગોફેર
મેલે·નફી·વેચાશેતો·જાહેર·લીલાંકુ·ફ
રીને·વેચશે ૧૨૦ ખાંડી·શારો·બંગાલી
ગાંશારીનાં·ડોરડાં·વાંફાણ·એફ·નાંમે·
નશી·કુપરથી·આવેલાંછે·એનો·ભાટ
૧૦ ખાંડીનોછે·એ·વગારે ૫૧ ગાંશારી·
શારી·ગ્રુનની·શ્રુતલીછે·એનાં·ભાટમાં
૧૬ ફલફતાનો·ભજારનો·મેણ·અગાર·
ચેમાર·ગાંશારી·દર·ભાટે·મુફશે·એ·મા
ભ·ભેણારાનાં·જોગાવાફને·વાશતે *

વેચાંણની·બોલી

એ·ભાટનાં·પફશા·વેચેલા·દંનથી·તે
દંન ૩ માં·આપીને·માખ·કુચફી·ભજના
એ·ફદાય·નફી·ભજ·જશેતો·પેફેલા·ખ
રીદ·દારને·જોખમે·એ·માલ·પાછો·વે
ચાશે·અને·તે·ભેણારાનો·ખરીદ·ફીધેલો
માલમાં·નફો·મલતો·ફોએ·તેપણ·જશે
અને·તેની·જોત·ભરી·આપવી·પડશે·
કરએફ·ખોફોને·કુપર·ભખેલી·દંન
શે·ગેફેર·મેલે·લેવી·ફોમેતો·તે·ઘણી
ઓએ·લીલાંકુ·થવાની·અગાકુ·ખુશી
થજને·ફપતાંન·ભાંડેલને·મલીને·જાહેર
ફરે·તે·ફપતાંન·કુમામ·ખાનાંનાં·ગાલી
માં·નંમબર ૬ નાં·ગેફેરમાં·રેફેછે *

તા· ૧૯ મી·દીનેમબર ૧૮૧૮

ADVERTISEMENT.

APPLICATION hath been made, to the Hon'ble the Court of the Recorder of Bombay, that letters of administration, of all and singular the goods, chattels, rights and credits, of Lieutenant Colonel WILLIAM CARDEN, late of His Majesty's 17th Regt. of Light Dragoons, deceased, may be granted to the Registrar for the time being of the said Court (Mr. RICHARD WOODHOUSE).

Bombay 18*th December* 1818

ADVERTISEMENT.

TO BE SOLD

BY PUBLIC AUCTION,

IN A GODOWN

UNDER THE ADMIRALTY HOUSE

at the East end of Dady's building

On WEDNESDAY the 30th Instant,

AND SUCCEEDING DAYS

THE Household furniture, Plate, Plated ware &c. Dinner set of Queen and China ware, and an elegant assortment of Glass, Table linen, kitchen utensils &c. &c. The property of a Gentleman proceeding to Europe.

ALSO AN EXCELLENT

ASSORTMENT

OF

WINE,

CONTAINING OF

London Particular in Wood and Bottle, a proportion in pints; also Sheraz & Sherry in pint, a few dozen of Claret and Sercial &c. &c.

Condition: ready money and goods to be cleared immediately.

Bombay, 19*th December* 1818

Wanted,

A Band-Master;

TO WHOM A LIBERAL SALARY WILL BE GIVEN.

LETTERS of application, accompanied by references as to Qualifications and Character, to be addressed to the Adjutant, of the 2d, Bat. 19th Regt. M. N. I. at Quilon, Travancore.

23*d, November* 1818.

TO BE SOLD,

By Messrs. Parry & Co.

ARCHITECTS AND COACH BUILDERS.

AT their manufactory near Palm Mount House, a handsome NEW COACH BODY, of the best materials and workmanship, by the well known house of MESSRS. STEWART and Co. Calcutta; painted a fashionable brown, lined with superfine drab cloth, and fully trimmed with rich Europe lace; back, front, elbows, seats and quarter cushions neatly stuffed and quilted all over with tufts and covered with the best yellow morocco leather; steps fitted up to correspond in every respect; Venetians all round; back, front quarter and door lights; the framing of the body neatly run with brass beading; fluted strong rollers to the lights, and a set of footman's holders, with a new kurrah cloth lined with baftah.

Bombay, 19*th December* 1818.

FOR SALE

AT THE

Bombay Tavern WAREHOUSE,

EUROPE Salt Beef and Pork, Tannah Bacon, and Tamarind Fish, from Goa: likewise Bengal Cheroots, just imported.

Bombay, 19*th December* 1818.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the ESTATE and PLANTATION in the Island of Sumatra, near Bencoolen, called Bantongon, whereof the late WALTER EWER was seizhd and possessed at the time of his decease, and which was devised by him to his Sons JOHN and WALTER EWER, subject to the payment of his just Debts and of certain Annuities, will be sold at Calcutta on the Twenty-third day of March, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Nineteen, to the highest bidder, at Auction, by Messieurs GOULD and CAMPBELL, where a Copy of the said Will may be seen; together with the Copies of the Title Deeds of the said Estate and the Conditions of Sale.

The Title Deeds and a Copy of the said Will; together with Conditions of Sale, may be also seen at the Office of the Hon'ble Company's Attorney, at Calcutta; also Copies of these Documents may be seen at the Hon'ble Company's Attornies' Offices, at Madras and Bombay.

The Plantation is situated on the Babattang Stream, with the Village of Bantongon at its entrance from which it derives its name, and is distant about ten miles from the Settlement of Fort Marlborough. The extent of the Estate is very considerable, but the deep ravines and impenetrable jungles which form a great part of it, and the uncertainty of its boundary on the North East towards the Hills preclude the possibility of furnishing at present an accurate statement of the quantity of Land it contains. The cultivated part of it however may be estimated at 24 acres. The Ground according to the Title Deeds is bounded on the West, by the road leading to the Hon'ble Company's Plantation, on the South towards Sillibar by the Village of Bantongon, and on the East by the Rivulet of Babattang, and on the North East towards the Hills, the boundary is uncertain and undefined.

It appears from the latest accounts received at Calcutta, that a very considerable number of the Nutmeg Trees which have been transplanted, are in a thriving state, that about two thousand Nutmeg plants will be fit for transplanting in about a year, and that all the Clove Trees of which there is a considerable number, are in a very flourishing condition, and it is believed that the Plantation is capable of being rendered very productive and valuable.

The particulars respecting the extent and nature of the said Estate and Plantation, may however be more fully learnt by an application to the Government at Bencoolen.

The purchase money will, for the satisfaction of Purchasers, be deposited in the Treasury of the United Company of Merchants of England, trading to the East Indies, at Calcutta, to whom the Estate of the said Walter Ewer is largely indebted under a decree of the Supreme Court of Judicature, at Fort William in Bengal, and is to be paid immediately upon the execution of the Deeds by the said John and Walter Ewer, the elder and younger Sons and Devisees of the said Testator, and whatever claim or interest the said United Company may have to the above mentioned Estate and Plantation, or to any part of it, they will duly give a release for, if required, to the Purchaser.--Dated the 23d day of September 1818.

Literary Society.

IN conformity to the 32d Clause of the General Rules of the Society, the Members and Subscribers are requested to return all Books belonging to the Library which may be in their possession, on or before the 1st of January next.

N. B. No Books will be delivered from the Library from the 1st till the 7th of next January.

FOR SALE

A EUROPEAN built BUGGY (and excellent HARNESS) newly lined, and painted; together with a Capital Dark Grey ARAB HORSE, rising five years old, warranted sound and free from Vice: for further particulars inquire of D. COWASJEE MONACKJEE, opposite the Armenian Church.

Bombay 16*th Dec.* 1818.

ADVERTISEMENT.

APPLICATION having been made to the Hon'ble the Court of the Recorder of Bombay that letters of administration of the Estate and Effects of SAMUEL GORLAB late of Bombay, Portuguese, deceased, may be granted to JACOB ALMEIDA of Bombay, Portuguese Inhabitant, the Godfather of the said deceased: all persons concerned therein are thereby apprised thereof.—Dated this 18th Dec. 1818.

F. AYRTON,
PROCTOR.

ADVERTISEMENT.

APPLICATION hath been this day made to the Hon'ble the Court of the Recorder of Bombay, that letters of Administration of the estate and effects of Mr. WILLIAM TOWNDSEND JONES, late of Bombay, deceased, and late Master of the Brig Bridgewater, may be granted to Mrs. ALEXANDRINA SINCLAIR JONES, widow of the deceased.—Bombay 4th day of Dec. 1818.

GENERAL ORDERS.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 14TH DECEMBER 1818.

By the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,

THE following Division orders issued by Brigadier General Smith, C. B. on the 6th instant, have been confirmed by the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council.

Extract from Division Orders, by Brigadier General Smith, C. B.

Lieut. Colonel Gifford, 2d Battalion 6th Regiment, is appointed to the command of the Troops at Poona from the 1st instant.

Lieut. Colonel Cox, of the 1st Battalion 2d Regiment, is removed to the command of the 2d Brigade at Poona from the same date.

The 1st Battalion 2d Reg. Bombay Native Infantry, is removed to the 2d Poona Brigade; and the 1st Battalion 3d Regiment to the 1st Brigade.

(True Extract)
(Signed) J. LAWRIE,
A Deputy Adj. Gen.

The Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council has been pleased to permit private John Warrener to remain at this Presidency, on being discharged from His Majesty's service, until the pleasure of the Hon'ble the Court of Directors shall be known.

The Governor in Council is also pleased to fix the sum of Rupees (7-2) seven and two quarters per month as the pension of the Widows of Sub-conductors, being one fourth of the monthly pay (30) thirty Rupees, allowed to a Sub-conductor.

Bombay Castle, 16th December 1818.

In conformity with the orders of the Hon'ble the Court of Directors conveyed in the 4th para. of their letter of the 22d of April last, Mr. Charles Walter is admitted as a Cadet on the Military Establishment of this Presidency, and promoted to the rank of Ensign from the 2d of October last.

The undermentioned Gentlemen Cadets for the Infantry, who arrived at this Presidency on the 9th instant via Bengal, on board the Hon. Company's Extra Ship Fairlie, having produced Certificates of their appointments for this Presidency, are admitted on the Establishment and promoted to the rank of Ensigns from the date of their arrival, viz.t.

Mr. James Scott,
" Thomas Lechmere,
" James Thomas,
" John Lloyd.

The furlough to Bushire on Sick-certificate granted to Captain R. Harrison, of the 6th Regiment Native Infantry, on the 25th of May last, is extended to the end of March next.

The Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council has been pleased to confirm the appointment made by Brigadier General Smith, C. B. on the 7th instant, of Subadar Shaik Jewan, of the 1st Battalion 2d Regiment Native Infantry, to be Commandant of Singhur.

By Order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
(Signed) F. WARDEN,
Sec. to Govt.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

J. B. SIMSON, Clerk to the Court of Petty Sessions.

J. PYNE, Assistant to the Register to the Zillah Court of Surat.

OLLYETT WOODHOUSE, Esq. to be Sheriff of Bombay for the ensuing year.

THE COURIER,

DECEMBER 19, 1818.

By the arrival of the Sophia, Captain Edwin, from Bussorah, accounts from England down to the 13th July, and from Francfort to the 28th July, have been received here. We have not been fortunate enough to obtain a sight of the few papers which were brought by this vessel, but we have ascertained that they contain no intelligence of any great importance. The marriage ceremony of the Duke of Clarence with the Princess Adelaide of Saxe Meiningen, and the remarriage of the Duke and Duchess of Kent, were celebrated on the 11th July. The Queen was able to attend, but

Digitized with financial assistance from the
Government of Maharashtra
on 08 April, 2017

the latest accounts, we regret to find, speak unfavorably of the state of Her Majesty's health.

The Queen Dowager of Sweden died at Stockholm on the 20th June, in her 60th year.

The Jemima, it appears, left Gravesend on the 12th July for this port: and the Liverpool and Topazè frigates were to sail for India about the middle of the month.

The accounts from Ceylon continue to be favorable, the rebellion is completely got under.

From the other presidencies we have not received any replenishment for our exhausted stock of European news; a few articles of local intelligence gleaned from the Journals received during the last week will be found under the usual heads.

We understand that the Hon'ble Company's cruiser Teignmouth is under orders for Suez, and that our present Commander in chief with Lady Nightingall will leave this country in her on the 2d of January. The interval we hear will be one of unusual bustle amongst the fashionable circle of our small society, each being anxious to pay that tribute of affectionate respect which is so justly due to the uniform urbanity and the social virtues of Sir Miles and her Ladyship. Amongst the other amusements, we learn that a masked ball will be given at Harrington lodge; & in our preceding columns we have the gratification of announcing the intended re-opening of our theatre on the first evening of the new year. At the former we trust the characters will be as numerous and as diversified as the varied humor and talents that exist amongst us entitle us to expect. On the subject of the latter, we feel a more than ordinary interest. The theatre, by the unwearied exertions of the managers has been reconstructed in a style that reflects the greatest credit on them, and we hope that the refined taste of this settlement will continue to give every encouragement to a species of public amusement, which so admirably combines intellectual pleasure and improvement; and in which we hope every part of the community will participate, since the theatre on its present plan affords such ample accommodation.

The pirates are said, during their late cruise, to have taken off Cape Ras al gat, a brig called the Mary, loaded with arms, bound from Madras to Cochin, and to have murdered all her crew except four boys; one of which is at present on board the Sophia lately arrived from the Gulph; and on whose authority alone the story rests. The boy being sick with the smallpox, has not, by the regulations of the port, yet been permitted to come on shore to be examined by the proper authorities.

We are sorry to state that a letter received this morning from Hoobly, General Pritzler's force, mentions that in 3 days 2 officers and upwards of 100 Europeans were carried off by the Cholera. We also regret to hear that, during the last week, the number of fresh cases daily on this island, has somewhat increased.

By a hasty account written from the field, dated Lohaur, 10th December, we learn that a detachment of our troops arrived before that village at day break: a party of coolies against whom they had been sent, were in the place, strongly posted; these were immediately attacked with great spirit and gallantry, and after a bold resistance driven from their fastnesses. The action was still carrying on in the ravines when the letter was written. Our loss in killed is stated to be small. Amongst those wounded we are sorry to find mention made of Lieutenant Stamper, severely. No other particulars of this affair have reached us.

We learn from the Gazette that some disturbances have taken place in the Malwan district; we are not in possession of any information which states that any disturbances have recently broken out there: but as our territories in that quarter have, however, been lately considerably augmented, and as every information connected with that country must now become interesting, the following summary of the state of affairs there, for which we are indebted to a very intelligent friend, will not fail of proving acceptable to our readers.

The Koodall Prant, commonly known by the name of the Sawunt Warree state, from the family name of the chiefs, was some years since a district of the annual revenue of six lacks, but now of less than half that value, is inhabited by a race of Mahrattas, born to plunder and piracy, and owning no authority but the Sirdars under whose banners they enter to follow the profession of bandits. The ostensible sovereign of the state is an infant, and the regency is vested in the hands of Dhoorgabhae, the second wife of Kaim Sawunt Rajah, who died in 1803, and whose chief wife was Lucksimabhae, sister of Mahdowjee Scindea, and aunt to the present sovereign of Ougein.

A prior inter-marriage had taken place between the Sir-Dessaix of Warree and Scindea's family, thro' whose influence at Delhi the peacock's plume and regal title had been confered on them, and the Sir-Dessaix assumed the designation of Rajah of Koodall, which not being authorised by the Colapore Rajah (the 2d branch of Sevajee's House), within whose limits of sovereignty this independent state existed, a war for many years was carried on with the most horrible inveteracy and inhumanity on both sides. After the death of Kaim Sawunt in 1803, the sovereignty passed to Bhow Sahib, the adopted son of the Rajah, who was caused to be murdered by the machinations of Luckshimabhae and Dhoorgabhae; from which period nothing but bloodshed and murder, civil war, and foreign invasion, existed for seven years. The Colapore Rajah's troops and Appah Dessaix of Nepaunee, obtained possession of the whole open country and forts, and all the Sirdars were expelled the country except Chundroba, Jaghirdar of Banda, who held the jungle, and by persevering in a desultory warfare in which fortune always was his friend, he, after many years struggle, drove the enemy from the country, restored the Rajah, and generously reinstated the fugitive Sirdars in their jaghirs and forts. The treaty of Mahdewghur was signed in 1812, between the British Government and Phond Sawunt Rajah; by which Vingorla was added to our possessions in that quarter, and engagements of reciprocal amity entered into. Within a month after the treaty was signed, the Rajah expired, and Dhoorgabhae Rance was, by a majority of the Sirdars of the State, declared regent and guardian to the two young Princes. Chundroba Sirdar opposed the nomination of Dhoorgabhae, and several campaigns have taken place between him and the Ranee's party headed by the Sir-Subedar, Sumbajee Sawunt, Killedar of Raree, who in 1816 was completely driven out of the open country and obliged to confine himself to Raree. The Ranee Dhoorgabhae was however treated by the victor with respect, and an understanding having been brought about, peace was restored. The troops of the Sir-Subedar and of Babnah Gopal, Killedar of Newty, being but badly paid, support themselves by plunder, and the repeated acts of aggression on the Company's districts, murders committed and unarmed Ryots inhumanly wounded, for which no satisfaction could be obtained, have at length roused the forbearing temper of the British Government to put a stop to such disgraceful insults. For five years past our relations with that state have been completely undefined. Peace it could not be with brigands. War it was not on our part, altho' it has been necessary to maintain a warlike attitude on their frontier, and a field force has been constantly on the alert in the Malwan districts. What the course will be that Government will pursue, time will disclose. Three distinct ones present themselves: 1st, to make Chundroba the guardian to the young Prince, and deprive the other Sirdars of all authority: 2nd, To take possession of the country, as forfeited by every system of policy: or 3d, To support the pretensions of a young man who has lately appeared as the murdered Bhow Sahib, and states that he was preserved through the connivance of a Jemedar of horse to whom he was delivered for assassination.

ARRIVALS.—Capt. J. Dunsterville,
Major C. J. Bond, Artillery.
Major Moodee, M. N. I.
Lieut. G. Taylor, B. E. Regt.
Major General H. P. Laurence,
Brigade Major J. W. Aitchinson,
Lieut. Munroe, Madras Establishment.
Capt. Lewis P. A. H.
Capt. G. Knight, 2d Bat. 4th Regt.
Major C. Hodgson, Commissary of Stores.
DEPARTURES.—Lieut. Laurie, Bengal Artillery.
Brigade Major A. Morse P. F.
Lieut. G. W. Sangster. 2d Bat. 9th N. I.
Capt. R. Thew, Artillery.
Capt. H. A. Harvey Barrack, Master N. D. G.
Major W. Sandwith, European Regiment.

NAUTICAL CHRONICLE

AND NAVAL REPORT.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—Dec. 4th ship Sophia, Capt. J. A. Edwin, from Bussorah the 14th Nov. and Muscat 6th of Dec.

Do. 15th ship Currimbux, Capt. A. W. Tudor from Bussorah the 15th Nov. and touched at Bushire and Muscat.

Do. 16th ship Cornwall, Capt. Chas. C. Harris, from Madras 10th Nov. Cochin 1st Dec. and Calicut 3d Dec. 1818, spoke the Barkworth on the 22d Nov. under jury masts, from Madras for this port.

Passengers per Cornwall.

Mrs. Briggs and children,—Revd. W. R. Williams,—Lieut. E. F. Munro.

DEPARTURE.—French ship Sophie, Capt. L. Maillet to Bordeaux.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.—25th Nov, Brig Parbilla, Clarke, from Chittagong—ditto, American Ship Neptune, Massey, from Calcutta the 7th ultimo.

DEPARTURE.—28th Nov. American Ship Neptune, for Baltimore.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.—Nov. 18, Ship Duchess of Argyle, H. Cathre, from Ceylon, 21st October.

19, Ship Auspicious, J. Neish, from Batavia 1st ditto.

Ship Neptune, R. Carns, from Madras

22, Ship Eugenia, W. E. Tyrer, from Isle of France 4th ditto.

American ship Neptune, J. S. Place, from Portsmouth, America 28th June.

24, Ship George Cruttenden, J. White, from Chittagong 8th Nov.

PASSENGERS.

Per Auspicious.

Mrs. Ramus, from Batavia.

Captain Henry Elliot, late Commander of the brig Vestal, lost in the Straits of Colong.

Per Neptune.

Mr. Edward Marguard,
Mr. R. Thompson,
Captain H. M. Monim,
Mr. E. Belletreau.

Per Eugenia.

Captain John Hicks, Bombay establishment,
Mr. Walker,

DEPARTURES.—Nov. 17, ship Euphrates, P. Mearing for Bussorah.

18, ditto Lady Banks, E. B. Walker, for London.
Ditto Aurora, P. Earl, for Columbo.
Ditto Liverpool, J. Green, for ditto.
Ditto Friendship, W. Black, for Ceylon.
Portugueze ship Asia Grande, F. X. Simas, for Lisbon.
Ditto Canna, B. C. Martin, for ditto.
19, ship James Scott, R. Boon, for Columbo.
Ditto George Canning, H. Stewart, for Liverpool.
Ditto Alexander, B. Rogers, for Persian Gulph.
20, ditto Heroine, J. Leigh, for Columbo.
Ditto Lady Kennaway, J. Mee, for ditto.
Brig Greyhound, T. Ritchie, for Port Jackson.
Ship Vittoria, R. Dudman, for Ceylon and London.
Ditto Oswin, J. Kay, for London.
21, ditto Laura, F. P. Denniss, for Red Sea.
Ditto Thomas, E. Kägg, for Liverpool.
Dutch ship Zelima, C. Neurenberg, for Antwerp.
Brig St. Antonio, R. Turnbull, for Red Sea.
22, ship Thetis, J. R. Brown, for England.
Grab ship Caudry, Coonjee Cooty Hossen, for Tillecherry.
Ship Bombay Merchant, G. Rowe, for Persian Gulph.

POINT DE GALLE.

ARRIVED.—2d Nov. Ship Forbes, J. Ford, Master from Columbo.

Ditto, Ship Surat Castle, J. W. Walker, Master from Bombay.

DEPARTURE.—4th Nov Ship Surat Castle, T. W. Walker, Master for London.

TRINCOMALIE.

DEPARTURE.—27th Oct. H. M. Ship Trincomalie, P. B. Bridges, Esq. Captain, for Isle of France—Passengers J. Mende, Esq. Civil Service and Invalids of H. M. 73d Regt.—Ditto, H. M. Ship Towey, W. Hill, Esq. Capt. for England.

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.—December 15 By the Revd. Nichs-Wade M. A. Senior Chaplain, Captain Samuel Rogers Strover, of the Batt. of Artillery and Deputy Commissary of Stores at the Presidency, to Miss Lillias Elizabeth Tucker, youngest daughter of Captain Tucker of the H. C. Marine.

DEATHS.—On the 12th Instant, after a short, but severe illness, which he bore with the greatest fortitude, John Copland Esq. Assistant Garrison Surgeon at this Presidency; a young man of a well cultivated mind and an amiable frankness of disposition, which had gained him the esteem of all that knew him, and will long cause his untimely fate to be lamented by his friends.

At Kaira on the 7th December after an illness of only a few days, aged 24 years, Caroline the Wife of George William Anderson Esq. of the H. C. Civil Service.

At Malligaum on the 22d. November, of the Cholera Morbus, and after a service of twenty one years, Captain Colin Campbell H. M. 67th. Regt. and Major of Brigade to Col: Huskisson commanding in Khandeish, leaving a Widow and five helpless Children to deplore his loss.

CALCUTTA.

MARRIAGES.]—On the 23d. November James McNeight, Esq. to Mrs Kelso.

On the 12th Nov. F. T. Hall, Esq. to Miss Anna Maria Waddington.

On the 21st Nov. Lieut. Frederick J. Bellew, of the 10th N. I. to Miss Temple.

BIRTHS]—On the 25th Nov. Mrs Urquhart, was sefely delivered of a Son.

At Chowringhee, on the 23d November the Lady of Lieut. Col. Smith, 18th N. I. of a Daughter.

At Garden Reach, on the 23d Nov. the Lady of Robert W. Poe, Esq. of a Daughter.

At Jaggernauth, on the 8th Nov. the Lady of Capt. T. G. Alder, Comm. 2d 30th N. I. of a Son.

At Seetapore, on the 26th Oct. the Lady of Lieut. J. Hoggan, of the 27th N. I. of a Daughter.

At Allahabad, on the 2d Nov. the Lady of Lieut Col. Fetherstone, of a Daughter.

DEATHS.]—On the 25th Nov. Mrs. Jessie Scott, the Widow of the late James Scott, Esq.

On the 21st Nov. the Lady of Archibald Trotter, Esq. H. C. C. S. aged 25 years.

On the 20th Nov. the Infant Son of the late Thomas Sisson, Esq. C. S.

On the 17th Nov. Mr. H. Ham, Head Examiner in the Territorial Department of Government.

On the 18th Nov. Mr. Charles Gray

On the 31st October, Mrs Anne Magdalene Botelho,

At Camp near Hoogly, of the Cholera Morbus, on the 17th Nov. Mr. H. W. Hiott, Conductor of Ordnance,

At Almorah on the 31st Oct. Lieut. Alexander Strachan, Interpreter and Quarter Master 1st Battalion 13th Regiment.

MADRAS.

BIRTHS.] On the 5th Nov. at the residence of George Paske, Esq. at Waltair, near Vizagapatam, the Lady of Captain Miller, of His Majesty's 46th Regiment of Foot, of a Daughter.

On the 30th Nov. the Lady of the R. E. Vaughan, Senior Chaplain, of a Son.

DEATH.] At Hoobly, on the 11th Nov. a victim to the Cholera, James Cooke Esq. aged forty-two years. He had served during the harassing campaign against the Peishwa, in the Reserve Division, under the command of Brigadier General Pritzler;—he fell, much regretted by his brother Officers, and such as possessed the happiness of his acquaintance.

Ceylon Intelligence.

COLOMBO.

NOVEMBER 7th.

The time is at length happily come when we may congratulate the Public upon the complete termination of the Kandyan Rebellion. For some week past we have observed with much pleasure the general failure of the Rebel Leaders in all their attempts, and with still greater satisfaction the manifest alteration that was beginning to shew itself in the disposition of the people; yet we could not venture, while the Rebel Chiefs were at liberty, to decide upon those unfortunate disturbances being at an end. We were too well aware of the overbearing influence of the Kandyan Chiefs, and the habitual subserviency of the Kandyan people, not to doubt the permanence of restored tranquillity, while those powerful agitators of disaffection were at large. But every doubt upon this subject is now at an end. All the Rebel Leaders of the first consequence are in our possession not, received by voluntary surrender, upon the faith of conditions, either expressed or implied, but Prisoners fairly taken by the indefatigable exertions of our brave troops, who have undergone a succession of hardships, labour and privation with such cheerfulness and alacrity as must always be remembered to their honour.

In our last Gazette we mentioned the report from Kornegalle of the capture of Kappitipola and Pelime Talawe, we had from the first no doubt of the truth of our information but it was not until the Paper had been some time in the Press and the greater part of the edition printed, all that is to say, which were sent by the Post, that we received from Lieut. Col. Hook a full confirmation of the important event, which was printed in the few remeining copies of the Gazette.

On Monday we received from Kandy the following interesting particulars of the manner in which this capture was effected. Captain Fraser, who was at Manawwoa in Nuwera Kalave about 15 miles S. E. of Anarajahpoora, had given directions that a party which was at Parliamcolom 7 or 8 miles S. E. of his Post, should move on the morning of the 27th and search the country towards Parawahagam still farther to the Southward. He had intended himself to command the Party, but he was detained at Manawowe making some arrangements for the removal of his sick, and Lieutenant O'Neil unwilling to lose time, set out a 4 o'clock in the morning from Paliamcolom and marched 4 Cingalese or about 16 English miles through a heavy rain without seeing an enemy or hearing any intelligence of the fugitive Chiefs; he then suddenly fell in with a Kandyan Picquet, which on seeing his approach ran away: Lieut. O'Neil himsef singled out a fellow who was armed with a firelock and pursued him about 300 yards across a Paddy field: The Kandyan seeing his pursuer gain ground upon him, turned round & twice attempted to fire, but his piece missed fire both times, Lieutenant O,Neil then ran in and knocked him down with a stick. The fellow cried out to save himself, that Pelime Talawe was close by: On hearing this intelligence, Lieut. O'Neil drew together his party consisting of 30 men, and advanced in profound silence to the house which the Prisoner showed him. Here were collected Kappitipola, Pelime Talawe, Madugalle and several other Chiefs: Immediately on Lieut. O'Neils's entering the house, Kappitipola seized him by the hand and called out twice, "Kappitipola, Kappitipola." Pelime Talawe was lying on a couch lame and sick: while those two Chieftains were securedi, Madugalle and the rest of their followers made their escape, leaving behind them 20 stand of good arms, a quantity of ammunition and a bag of sulphu.

It would seem that Kappitipola had some little reliance upon a negotiation that he had just opened with Lieutenant Colonel Kelly at Nalande, which we noticed in our last paper; He would otherwise probably have tried at last to escape instead of announcing his name with so much eagernessr

We shall give a translation of his Ola as a good specimen of the matchless assurance of a Kandyan who had been engaged for nearly a whole twelve month in an open rebellion of which

he had been by far the most active and formidable leader.

To the Gentlemen at the Fort of Nalande.

Formerly while we were faithful to Government I received the Dissavony of Ouva, and I was ordered to apprehend the Man whom the people of Wellassee had made King, and also to reconcile the Rebellion; in consequence of which we went to Allupatta with 175 men of Ouva. where we were taken prisoners, and as murders were committed there to an excessive degree, I submitted to every thing they said, and in order to desert them I separated from them at Gantoone in the Four Korles. Ever since, I knew that the King would be taken at Doombera, and after he was taken I kept myself aside without joining other Rebels; I am not in Rebellion now: there may be many representations made against me to Government. The Caffrees and Sepoys who were taken prisoners by us, I did not allow to be put to death, which on being enquired into from them they will testify. Therefore I intended your permission to come to the Fort to see you, I request to hear what is necessary for that purpose.

By Kappitipola Dessave.

The subterfuge of compulsion is however too gross to satisfy even himself, for he had recourse to bribing his guards to permit his escape: when this was discovered, he was well secured and sent off from Kornagalle to Kandy where before this time he must have arrived.

The next Rebel Leader to these two in point of influence and mischief is Madugalle, who had been so unhappily successful in raising all Dombera to Insurrection. We rejoice to say that we can also announce him to be Prisoner in our possession: On the 1st of November Ensign Shoolbraid H. M. 73d Regiment was detached with a small party towards Pubilia from Nickawelle, both which places are we believe on the borders of Matole and the 7 Korles: The Inhabitants of Pubilia assisted Ensign Shoolbraid in chasing Madugalle though the jungle the whole of the night and the next morning between 9 and 10 they came up with him, where he and his followers lay concealed behind a rock without any cover: They had only two guns and a brace of pistols with a small basket of ammunition: Madugalle himself and six of his followers whose names and rank are not yet known, were all secured, and are before this time safe at Nalande.

The three most eminent Rebel Chiefs are now in our power, there is great reason also to believe that the Pretender is taken, for a man very closely answering to his description has been seized, and if he really be the pretended Malabar King, his person will be soon identified; But he is in reality of very little consequence, he never could be regarded as having much share in exciting the rebellion from his own personal influence and since he was degraded and confined by Pelime Talawe and Madugalle he may be regarded as quite stripped of all regal character.

The accounts from Walapane and Weyaloowa continue to describe those countries as undisturbed by any hostilities, and there is every reason to believe than Kiwulgedera and Hapategamma Mohattales will soon fall into our hands: The former of these rebels is the only Chief remaining at large whom it is of any consequence to apprehend. He was one of the first who engaged in support of the Pretender, and conscious of his guilt as well throughout as previous to the Insurrection, when there was a strong suspicion of his having committed a cruel murder and abundant proof of his gross outrages upon the person of the Lascoreen sent to apprehend him, it is probable he will continue to wander about the jungles until some of our parties surprise him, or the people themselves give him up: The latter is perhaps the most probable as well as the most satisfactory mode of getting him into our hands.

It is highly pleasing to read the accounts from different quarters of the behaviour of the Kandyan people now that there appears to them a reasonable probability of their being emancipated from the cruel thraldom in which they had been long held by their Chiefs, but in no place was this sentiment exhibited itself in strong colours than in Matele about Nalande, from whence Lieutenant Colonel Kelly writes on the 3d Instant, in high terms of the very decided and universal joy that has been manifested throughout by all classes of Natives in the Country at the capture of Madugalle and his followers: About 100 of the Inhabitants of Pubilia and a neighbouring village turned out to assist Ensign Shoolbraid in his pursuit. They spread themselves through the jungle in every direction, some of them coming in to him every half hour and encouraging him to push on, till at length, as has been already told, they conducted him to the last retreat of the fugitive.

The Neyagamma Dessave who was to have been executed on the 31st ultimo, anticipated his fate by suicide the preceding night.

The Arunpolle Mohattalle is to be executed this day at Kornegalle. He had been once received and forgiven upon making his submission, but he again joined the Rebels, and is therefore a proper subject for an example.

NOVEMBER 14th.

We believe we may venture to congratulate the inhabitants of Colombo upon the probability of His Excellency the Governor's return in the course of 10 or 12 days to the seat of Government. His Excellency has now been absent full 15 months, and when it is recollected how many of those months he has passed in the most incessant labour and anxiety for the public welfare, and with what complete success all his exertions have been crowned, we have no doubt that his Excellency's arrival will be greeted by the public with a most hearty welcome.

We have frequently been obliged during the Rebellion to preface our Kandyan Paragraph by saying, we had no news of importance to communicate from the Interior, but such an interval of intelligence was then a moment of anxious suspence and we waited with impatience to hear of some decisive event which might mark the progress of our succes.

It is with very different feelings now, that we announce our having little or nothing of consequence to publish; for all resistance and hostilities being at an end, few incidents can occur to gratify curiosity, or excite interest.

All the principal leaders of Rebellion, one alone excepted, are now in our hands, for several days ago the elder Hapatagamma followed the example of his son and surrendered himself; so that Kiwulgedera is the only Chief, who had been distinguished in the conrse of the insurrection that is now at large. He will probably not be suffered to lurk about the jungles for many days in security, but ere long be given up to the condign punishment which he so well deserves, having been the first of his rank both to resist the course of Justice in peace, and to defy the British power in rebellion.

By letters from Kandy just received, we learn that the Court Martial was to assemble yesterday for the trial of the Rebel Chiefs.

The Collector of Batticaloa Mr. Boyd has written to Kandy stating his having taken Prisoner the Mahabetme of Kattragam. This we believe to have been the Mahabetme, who was an active agent in exciting the people to insurrection.

Major Coxon had taken another person who having also borne the Office, retained the title, but had little or no concern in the Rebellion: The traitor lately seized will be tried at Badulla.

Madras Intelligence.

APPOINTMENT.

Major De Havilland, Assessor and Civil Engineer for the Town Assessment.

At the Presidency the Weather continues unsettled; it had been fine some days, but on Monday night and during Tuesday, the heavy falls of Rain recommenced, accompanied by a great deal of wind from the Monsoon quarter—yesterday the wind was from the Southward, but not strong, nor attended with much rain.

On Saturday last the Members of the Literary Society held a meeting, for the continuation of Mr. Ellis's Readings on particular titles of Hindu Law, the Honorable Sir JOHN NEWBOLT, President, in the Chair.

Mr. Ellis having noticed one or two points, tending to illustrate and confirm certain positions advanced in his introductory reading, proceeded to the next division of the subject of enquiry.—Mr. Ellis commenced by describing, in a very particular manner, the constitution of the Hindu Courts—He then took an historical view of the constitution of Courts of law among the Jews, the Greeks, and the Romans, as also of the constitution of Courts of Justice in our own country, from earlier times to the present day, and pointed out many striking features of resemblance to the Hindu Courts.—Mr. Ellis afterwards proceeded to describe at length the several duties of the Prince, as Chief Magistrate; of the Subhasadah, or Assessor, and of the Pralvivacah, or Chief Justice; pointing out, as in the former part of the reading, many remarkable particulars in which the Pralvivacah might be considered to resemble the Archons of Greece; the Prætors of Rome and the Judges of our British Courts of Judicature, and noticing the several points of resemblance and distinction between the duties of the Subhasadah & the functions discharged by the Judges of the Greeks, the Judices or Assessores of the Romans and the Juries of Great Britain.—An account of the various descriptions of Hindu Courts, with a comparison between those Courts, in regard to the duties they had to discharge, and the Jurisdiction of the several Courts in England, concluded this division of an enquiry, which promises to afford a large increase of curious and valuable information to our stock of oriental knowledge.

Mr. Ellis acquainted the Meeting that he should be prepared to treat on the institution and progress of suits, and on miscellaneous matters connected with the administration of Justice in the Hindu Courts, on Saturday the 5th of December, which has been fixed for the next Meeting of the Society.

G J. Waters, Esq; W. Babington, Esq. of the 5th Native Cavalry, and A. Maclean, Esq. were elected Members of the Institution.

[*Govt. Gazt. Dec.* 3, 1818.

ARRIVALS AT THE PRESIDENCY.] Major Mason, 5th L. C: Cornet Gahagan, 5th d°.

DEPARTURES.] Lt. Col. C. Bishop, 2d Bat 1st. Native Regiment; Cornet G. M. Smith, 5th L. C.

Calcutta Intelligence.

CURRENT VALUE OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Buy.			Nov. 25, 1818.	Sell.	
Rs.	Ans.			Rs.	Ans.
6	8	Six per Cent. Loan Obligation Disc.		7	0

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

NOVEMBER 6, 1818.

Mr. G. P. THOMPSON, Register of the Suburbs of Calcutta.

We are sorry to learn that during the last week the Cholera Morbus has again renewed its ravages in Calcutta and its vicinity. The casualties, among the native population, have been considerable; but measures have been adopted, as formerly, to afford prompt relief to those who are attacked with the disorder.

A trial of considerable interest to Seafaring men, took place during the last week, in the Supreme Court. The prosecutor, who was described as the son of a merchant, who had in England been articled to an attorney, had shipped himself as a common Seaman, on board of a Free trader, now in this port. Some murmuring having been manifested by the crew, respecting their provisions, before the arrival of the ship at Madras; the Captain informed them, that when they reached Madras, he would allow some of the men to proceed on board of another ship, to ascertain, whether other sailors, were in fact better treated than themselves. While in Madras roads, and late in the evening, the crew claimed the performance of this promise, and asked for the boat, to proceed on board of the Phœnix. The Captain, at that hour, refused to accede to their request; and ordered the boat to be hoisted up. An order given for this purpose was not obeyed: and when this was reported to the Captain, he went on deck—and called for pistols, one of which he presented to each of the crew, as he proceeded aft; and required to know, "whether he had refused "to do his duty?" About this time, the prosecutor was required to get a rope to throw into the boat—but it appeared, that he did not perform the order very willingly, but used expressions, which the officer who had given the order, construed as insolent. The Captain on hearing this, walked up to the prosecutor, who in reply to the Captain' question, thrice repeated the same expressions. The Captain provoked, seized a rope which was at hand, and struck the prosecutor twice or thrice with the bite of it, but, as stated in evidence, not severely. The prosecutor then attempted, either to seize the rope or the Cptain, but which, was not clearly ascertined from the witnesses—and on this occasion, the Surgeon and second officer seized the Prosecutor, who struggled violently, and all three fell to the deck.—The Captain then ordered the Prosecutor to be secured and put in irons, which order was carried into effect after some further struggling. During this proceeding the Prosecutor intimated, "that he was a bit of a Lawyer," and would make the Captain "know it," or some expression to that effect. In about an hour or two, it began to rain, and the prosecutor was liberated. When the ship arrived at Calcutta, and before the sails were unbent, the Prosecutor and some other men, took the Ship's boat; and their leave of the Ship. Several days afterwards, the Prosecutor was taken up by the Police and confined for desertion.—When the period of his confinement had expired, the Captain attended before the Magistrate to receive charge of the Prosecutor; when he said that he required a day to obtain professional advice and assistance, to prosecute the Captain. Leave was given to him for this purpose and the prosecution was commenced accordingly. An indictment was preferred during the present Session against the Captain, the Surgeon and the Second Officer; and the circumstances of which we have given an outline, were proved at the trial. The Jury found a special verdict, the substance of which was, that the Captain and Officers had in some measure, exceeded their authority: and when the Court was afterwards moved for Judgment against the Defendants, it directed, that they should enter into Recognizances, in 100 Rupees each, to appear if required, by the Court. It appeared that the Prosecutor had also instituted a Civil action against the Captain for the same Assault in Madras Roads; and that the Captain had refused to pay 2000 Rupees, which had been demanded, as the terms of a compromise.

Letters from Rangoon mention, that the Cholera Morbus has committed great ravages in that quarter; and it appears, that the Birmahs considered the disorder to be contagious. It had not, however, extended its fatal influence beyond the neighbourhood of Rangoon; and it is stated, that laudanum and brandy had latterly been used as a remedy. A kind of bean, had been found useful when taken in the early stage of the attack.

We have published a few paragraphs from the Penang Gazette of the 24th ultimo. The Star of Saturday contains the following observations, on one of the Articles.

"The Penang Gazette of the 24th October states that several British Vessels had been seized by the Spaniards in the Port of Valparaiso, and that the ship Pascoa of Bengal was named as one.—We conceive the latter part of this intelligence must be incorrect as there is but one vessel of that name belonging to this Port, which is now in the river.—We understand that this account was received at Penang from the officer of the Independent Frigate, in charge of the Prize sent in by that vessel; and it has been suggested to us, that he did not remember the name of the ship seized (supposed to be the Portsea,) although he did that of the captain of her, which is the same of the former commander of the Pascoa, and may have led to the mistake at Penang—The Portsea by another account, is known to have been at Valparaiso in March last.—Another British Vessel (erroneously called the Wyndham of Calcutta) was also stated to be in that Port at the same period—We believe there is now no ship of that name belonging to this place."

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

"Mutira, 9th Nov, 1818.

"The disturbances on the Northwest frontier have been completely settled, and the 1st Regt. of Cavalry and 2d Batt. 12th N. I. have returned to Muttra. The Company of Artillery commanded by Captain Curphy, proceeded from Delhi to Rewarre in progress to Ajmere, where the grand cantonment for Rajpootana is to be formed. Twenty lacs of Rupees from Cawnpore have just arrived (Agra) in progress to Ajmere and Delhi, and are to be dispatched immediately. A fine battering train of Artillery, with ammunition and stores complete, is now under preparation and will be sent off to Ajmere before the end of the month.

(Continued in the Supplement)

BOMBAY:—Printed for the PROPRIETORS, by JOS. FRAN. DE JESUS, No. 1, Church Gate Street.

WHERE ADVERTISEMENTS AND ARTICLES OF INTELLIGENCE WILL BE THANKFULLY RECEIVED.

Subscribers about to change their Stations, are requested to give Notice thereof to the PROPRIETORS, who will pay due attention to their Orders.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE BOMBAY COURIER.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 19. 1818.

...ued from the last Page.)

...Rao, the Ex-Peis wa, is expected to ...Muttra about the 20th, where he ha... ...mission of Government to remain some ...r the purpose of performing religious ...nies, &c. He has about 1,200 followers, ...ed and dismounted, a Battalion, and one ...ner's Corps.

...njeet Sing, the Lahore Chief, is gone a... ...Cashmere, with sanguine hopes of get... ...possession of it, either by fair means, or ...y force. Shjaut-ul-Mulluk has left his fam... ...ly at Ludana, and is gone to make another effort for the throne of Kabul, and as there is no doubt but that Mahomed Shah is dead, he has a good chance of success at this time. If he succeeds, there is no doubt but he will endeavour to form a close connection with the British Government, the only power whose interest it is to support his authority. This connection would open a wide field for commerce...nulation, and an extensive market for ...mmodities, as well as for the produce ... Indian Provinces. As I calculate ...he Lahore state will fall to pieces on the ...se of Runjeet Singh, these advantages ...be available at no very distant period. ...e inhabitants all over India are now sensible ...the benefits derived from British protection: ...hety-nine out of a hundred receive our troops ...th open arms, and solicit protection against ...eir former rulers. At Chooroo and all the ...her places which we lately took possession of, ...his was the uniform demand made by the in...habitants. The mild, kind, conciliating con... ...all ranks of the Company's military ...rs to the natives tends greatly to recon...em to our Government"

...e are indebted to the Guardian of yes...y for the following article of intelligence, ...the North West Frontier:—

"On the 7th of October, Brigadier Arnold's division arrived at Kurnaul. It marched again in the 18th for Chicherowly, and reached that place on the 17th. There the Chief was compelled to make restitution to the different persons whom he had unjustly deprived of their patrimony. He had engaged to do so before but had continually evaded the actual fulfilment of his stipulations. He had been frequently warned that a force would be sent compel performance, and that he would have to defray in addition all the expenses thereby incurred. The threat he could scarcely have believed as given in earnest, for he was not a little surprized on finding it carried into effect Captain Wilson with 5 companies of the 2d battalion 26th regiment, has been left near Chicherowly, until all matters be satisfactorily adjusted and payments duly made.

The remainder of the Division returned to Kurnaul, where they arrived on the 22d, and on the 24th they broke up, each corps repairing to its proper station; viz. the 1st Native Cavalry and seven companies of the 2d battalion 12th Regiment to Muttra—the Battering Train to Delhi, and the European Artillery under Captain Churphey to Agra. Such of the latter as belonging to Loodhiana had marched direct to that place from Chicherowly under Captain Gramshaw, and the remainder belonging to neither of these stations stopt at Kurnaul under Lieut. C H. B ll. Five companies also of the 2d battalion 25th N. I. had marched direct from Chicherowley through Saharanpore for Meerut.

Division orders by Brigadier General Watson, C. B. Camp Gurrakootah, October 30, 1818.

"The surrender of Gurrakoota affords Brigadier General Watson, C. B the opportunity of offering his best acknowledgements to the whole of the Troops engaged in the siege of that Fort, for the zeal, order and devotion, evinced by all ranks; and he feels confident, that had the Garrison stood a storm, those qualifications must have ensured success, though the breach had been defended with gallantry equal to the perseverance displayed in protracting the siege during a bombardment of five days, and till the breach was practicable.

The Engineer, Artillery, and Pioneer Departments, being those which have sustained the chief labour of the siege, are particularly entitled to the applause of the Brigadier General, for the perseverance, skill, and science, displayed by them on this occasion; the shells were thrown with great correctness and precision, and the Practice of the Artillery throughout was admirable: the constancy and regularity with which the Artillery men served the batteries for such an uninterrupted length of time without a relief, reflects the highest credit on them.

Brigadier General Watson, C. B. requests Major Hetzler, commanding the Artillery, Captain Coulthard, who commanded the breaching Battery, Lieutenant Pew, in the Mortar Battery, and the whole of the Officers and Men of that Corps, will accept his cordial thanks. The indefatigable exertions, intrepidity, and science displayed by Ensign Irvine, Acting Field Engineer, throughout the whole siege, reflects the highest credit on that valuable and promising Officer, to whom the Brigadier General offers his best thanks, as likewise to Ensign Wartow, Assistant Field Engineer, and Lieutenants Earle and Atchinson, of Pioneers, whose valuable services are duly appreciated.

The Brigadier General cannot on this occasion omit to notice with sentiments of admiration, the animation and eagerness displayed by Brigadier Dewar, Lieutenant Colonel Rose, and the Officers and Men composing the storming and supporting columns under their respective commands, who were only waiting the signal for assault, which was prevented by the timely surrender of the Garrison.

It is also a most pleasing part of the Brigadier General's duty to record his high approbation of the able and zealous services of Captain W. James, Deputy Assistant Adj. General to the Division, Lieutenant Strettell, Deputy Assistant Quarter Master General, Captain Knelles, Aid-de-Camp, Lieutenant Mein, Sub-Assistant Commissary General Lieutenant Shipp, Baggage Master, who acted as personal Staff during the siege, and likewise to Lieutenant and Interpreter and Quarter Master Bagnauld, 2d Battalion 13th Regiment, who assisted Lieutenant Strettell in his department, and he requests those Officers will accept his warmest acknowledgments"

Arjoon Sing, against whose power the Division under Brigadier General Walson has thus been directed, was formerly the independent proprietor of a considerable Pergunnah in the neighborhood of Saugor. To defend himself against the formidable encroachments of the Nagpore Government, he sometime ago was under the necessity of calling in the assistance of Scindiah, who ordered his Officer, Baptiste, and a competent number of troops, to strengthen his means of resistance. The object being accomplished, Arjoon Sing ceded, according to previous agreement, half of his territory to Scindiah, and engaged to pay a large sum in money. Gurrah Kota is situated in the ceded portion of the district, and during the late agitations in that quarter, he took advantage of the disaffection of the garrison, and brought them over to his own interests. Arjoon was not in the fort at the period of its capture.

Appah Sahib is still among the Deo Pahar hills. By the last accounts the Vakeel who had been deputed to Sir John Malcolm, for the purpose of ascertaining the terms that would be granted to the Ex Rajah on surrendering himself, had not returned.

Shah Shoojah has certainly left Loodeana, & is proceeding towards Caubul in the hopes of being enabled to re-ascend the throne, said have become vacant by the death of his brother Mahmood. He is accompanied by a very slender retinue. From the amiable character of this Prince, recorded in Mr. Elphinston's excellent work, we wish him success, but owing to the turbulent character of Mahmood's sons, now Governors of Provinces, it is to be expected that the country with be thrown into great agitation before any one of the candidates is settled on the throne. We before-stated that the Prince Kamran had treacherously seized his Father's Vizier. After torturing the Minister, and burning out his eyes, he put him to death.

[*India, Gazet. Nov.* 23, 1818.

The French ship *Titus* arrived yesterday in the river from Bourdeaux the 23d of July. No news from this vessel has yet transpired.

The local intelligence of the week is unusually limited. Bajee Rao was expected to reach Muttra about the 25th of this month. Of the present situation and determination of Appah Sahib nothing has recently been received. The hilly country into which he has retired, seems to be free from disturbance, and the whole of Bieto l restored to tranquility.

The possession of Cashmeer appear to have again existed the ambition of Runjeet Sing, and it is said that he has sent a considerable force in the direction of that delightful province. The Affghan Governor is the brother of Futtih Khan, recently put to death by the Prince Kamran, and it is possible that this atrocious proceeding, coupled with the demise of Mahamood Shah, may induce him to throw off his allegiance to the throne of Caubul. In that case, the designs of Runjeet Sing may have some chance of success. Shah Shooja must have proceeded through the Punjab in his way to Caubul, but whether with the concurrence and support of Runjeet Sing, or not, there is no information. The long residence of the former, on the frontier, at Loodeana, may have enabled him privately to concert measures with the Sik'h Sovereign for the future accomplishment of his views, but native combinations in particular are seldom very durable, excepting when strongly cemented by interest.

Brigadier Arnold's Division has successfully performed the duty upon which it was ordered. The refractory Chief, Jood Sing, has been reduced to submission, and compelled to fulfil the conditions demanded. The whole of the force had returned to Kurnaul.

Arjoon Sing, the Chief who had repossessed himself of Gurrah-kota, as described in our last, has sent in his submission, and waited upon Brigadier General Watson in Camp.

The Court of Holkar has moved from Rampoora to Indore, the ancient capital.

[*Government Gaz. Nov.* 26, 1818.

COURT MARTIAL.

Calcutta.—Our Military friends will peruse with some interest the following Report of a Court Martial in Fort William, to the result of which, so many anxious expectations have been directed, that we lose not a moment in laying the proceedings before our readers.

GENERAL ORDERS, BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

Head Quarters Calcutta, Nov. 12,

At an European General Court Martial assembled at Fort William on the 11th of September, 1818, and on subsequent days, Ensign James Thomson, of His Majesty's 67th Regiment, was arraigned upon the undermentioned Charges preferred against him by Captain Montgomerie Hamilton, Commander of the Honorable the East India Company's ship Dunira.

First,—For conduct, on board the Honorable Company's ship Dunira, unbecoming an Officer, and subversive of all good order and discipline, as well as endangering the ship, by firing out of the great cabin windows on the 10th March, 1818, and continuing to do so after he had been apprized that such conduct was in direct opposition to all Regulations.

Second.—For lounging on the Spirit Cask at a moment when his exertions ought to have been used in assisting to quell a mutinous disposition of the Troops, being a Detachment of the 67th, to which Ensign Thomson belonged, on the evening of the 23d April, 1818, and when admonished for so doing, treating Captain Hamilton's requests with the greatest contempt and disrespect, in presence of the ship's crew, and two ring-leaders, who had the instant before been detected by the Officers of the ship in abetting and assisting in such conduct.

Additional Charge preferred against Ensign James Thomson, His Majesty's 67th Regiment, by Captain Montgomerie Hamilton, Commander of the Honorable Company's ship Dunira.

For conduct, on board the Dunira, unbecoming an Officer, subversive of good order and discipline, in disregard of the authority of Captain Hamilton, and tending to bring his authority into contempt, by loudly exclaiming about the middle of February last, so as to be heard beyond the cabin, where he was, "Damn all India ships, and India Captains."

Upon which charges, the Court came to the following decision.

Sentence.—The Court having maturely considered the Evidence brought before them find, on the first Charge, that the Prisoner, Ensign Thomson did, on the 10th of March, fire out of the windows of the Great Cabin of the Dunira, contrary to the Regulations of the Ship. The Court also find, that he did not continue to do so after he had been apprized that such conduct was in opposition to all Regulations. The Court further find, that, on a Complaint preferred to Colonel Pigot, the Officer commanding the Troops on Board, Colonel Pigot did notice the conduct of Ensign Thomson on that occasion, in terms which he thought adequate to the offence, and that such notice was satisfactory to Captain Hamilton. The Court therefore think it their duty to decline pronouncing any Sentence on an act, which appears to the Court to have been fully atoned for by the Prisoner.

On the second Charge, the Court are of opinion on the first part of the Charge, for lounging on the Spirit Cask, at a moment when his exertions ought to have been used in assisting to quell a mutinous disposition of the Troops, being a Detachment of the 67th, to which Ensign Thomson belonged, on the evening of the 23d of April, 1818, that Ensign Thomson is not Guilty, the Court finding that Ensign Thomson was not lounging on the spirit Cask, at a moment when his professional duties required him elsewhere; and further, the Court are of opinion, that no such mutinous disposition did exist in the Detachment of His Majesty's 67th, on the evening of the 23d of April, as stated in the Charge, and the Court do therefore most fully and honorably acquit the Prisoner, Ensign Thomson.

On the remaining part of the Charge, the Court are of opinion, that the Prisoner, Ensign Thomson, is not Guilty of treating Captain Hamilton's admonition with the greatest contempt and disrespect, and that the latter expressions of the Prisoner, in which such disrespect is partly imputed, were fully justified, by the interference of an Officer under Captain Hamilton's control, prononcing in the presence of Captain Hamilton his opinion on the conduct of the Prisoner. The Court do therefore acquit him.

On the additional charge, the Court are of opinion that the Prisoner, Ensign Thompson, is not Guilty of conduct on board the Dunira, unbecoming an Officer, subversive of good order and discipline, in disregard of the authority of Captain Hamilton, and tending to bring his authority into contempt; and the Court do therefore acquit him.

Approved and Confirmed:

(Signed) HASTINGS.

At an European General Court Martial assembled at Fort William on the 11th of September, 1818, and on subsequent days, Lieutenant J. M. Mailleue, of His Majesty's 67th Regiment, was arraigned on the undermentioned Charges preferred against him by Colonel Richard Pigot, of His Majesty's 21st Light Dragoons.

First.—For being present at a sedition of a Detachment, 67th Regiment, at the dismissal of the evening Parade on the 23d of April, on board the Honorable Company's ship Dunira, at Sea, single ship, and not using his utmost endeavours to suppress the same, although the senior Officer of that Corps upon Deck.

Second.—For reading the Detachment Orders of the 30th of April, on the evening Parade of the same day, in a hurried and unintelligible manner to the first Grand Division under his command, and after being severely reprimanded by Colonel Pigot, the Commandin Officer, for such disrespectful and unmilitary conduct, and ordered by him to read them over again in a distinct, deliberate, and proper manner, he (Lieutenant Mailleue) read them a second time, in a hurried, careless, and unintelligible style, evidently in defiance of all order and Military discipline, thereby tending to excite derision among the Soldiers in the ranks.

Upon which charges, the Court came to the following decision.

Sentence.—The Court having maturely weighed the Evidence before them, find, on the first Charge, that Lieutenant Mailleue, the Prisoner, was on the Parades of the Detachment, of His Majesty's 67th, on the evening of the 23d of April, on board the Dunira; that the conduct of the men of the Detachment, on the dismissal of those Parades, was irregular, and improper; that there was no sedition, or conduct tending to mutiny; and that the immediate suppression of the irregularity rendered the interference of Lieutenant Mailleue unnecessary.—And the Court are of opinion that Lieutenant Mailleue, of His Majesty's 67th, is not Guilty, and do most fully and honorably acquit him.

On the second Charge, the Court are of opinion, that the Prisoner, Lieutenant Mailleue, is not Guilty, and do most fully acquit him.

The Court also think it their duty to declare, that the measures enforced by Colonel Pigot, commanding the Troops on board the Dunira, towards the Prisoner, Lieutenant Mailleue, were harsh and oppressive; and the Court are of opinion, that the Prosecutor, in preferring the first charge, has not been actuated by a zeal for the good of His Majesty's Service.

Approved and Confirmed:
(Signed) HASTINGS.

At an European General Court Martial assembled at Fort William on the 11th of September, 1818, and on subsequent days, Captain M. Thomas Browne, of His Majesty's 67th Regiment, was arraigned upon the undermentioned Charges preferred against him by Colonel Pigot, of His Majesty's 21st Light Dragoons.

First.—For disobedience of orders, and highly disrespectful conduct to Colonel Pigot, commanding the Troops on board the Honorable Company's ship Dunira, on the evening of the 19th of June last, in disobeying the Detachment Orders of that day, also positively refusing to obey Colonel Pigot's verbal order to give in another return of Detachment, 67th Regiment, and when interrogated by Colonel Pigot respecting a Brother of two Soldiers of thatcorsp, hadmbeen smuggled on board, replying in thee most imperious manner: "This is the second tim you have insulted me, Sir, I say so in presence of this Officer and Serjeant Major," pointing to Lieutenant Greene, and Serjeant Major Mahon, of the 67th Regiment.—Then leaving Colonel Pigo's Cabin in the most insubordinate manner, and altho' called back by Colonel Pigot, respecting the Embarkation Return given in, refusing to return, saying in a most disrespectful tone of voice, "If you have any thing to say to me, put it in writing," or words to that effect, such conduct being derogatory to good order, and Military discipline and contrary to the Articles of War.

Second.—For highly disrespectful and insubordinate conduct on Parade on board the Honorable Company's ships Dunira, but particularly so on the first Evening Parade that was formed in Line on the starbord side of the ship, on or about the 22d of June last, when Captain Browne stood in the most unsoldierlike and improper attitude on the right, and fronting the Flank of the detachment Parade, after the word "Attention" was given by Colonel Pigot the Commanding Officer, and the Officers had fallen in with their respective Divisions, evidently setting at defiance his orders and authority, thereby shewing the worst example to the Officers and Troops on board, subsequent to a seditious tumult among the Soldiers suppressed by Colonel Pigot and the Officers of the Ship, on the Evening Parade of the 23d of April, when at Sea, a single Ship, such conduct tending to subvert all good order and Military discipline on board, and contrary to the Articles of War.

Upon which Charges, the Court came to the following decision.

Sentence.—The Court having maturely considered the Evidence brought before them, are of opinion on that part of the first charge, "Positively refusing to obey Colonel Pigot's order to give in another Return' that Captain Browne, the Prisoner, did not evince the same disposition to obey the verbal order of Colonel Pigot, which he manifested on the issuing of the Detachment Order. The Court conceive that the expression of this opinion is sufficient notice of Captain Browne's conduct on this occasion, as it does not appear that Captain Browne had the regular means of obeying the order, and the Court are of opinion, that of every other part of the Charge, the Prisoner, Captain Browne, of His Majesty's 67th, is Not Guilty, and do therefore acquit him.

On the second Charge, the Court are of opinion, that the Prisoner, Captain Browne, is is not Guilty, and do acquit him.

The Court cannot refrain from noticing the very trivial circumstances on which the second Charge is founded, and declaring that the Charge is frivolous and vexatious. The Court also think it their duty to notice the course of the Prosecutor, in coming forward with Charges wholly unconnected with the circumstances of the Prisoner's arrest, and not communicated to him until the notice of his Trial, and further to submit to the Most Noble the Commander in Chief the unjustifiable conduct of the Prosecutor in his previous extraordinary examination of his witnesses.

Approved and Confirmed:
(Signed) HASTINGS

Remarks by His Excellency the Most Noble the Commander in Chief.

The Commander in Chief has perused with great concern the observations of the Court on the above Trials, and has considered with the utmost attention the circumstances as recorded in the Proceedings on which they are founded. In the case of Lieutenant Mailleue the conclusions of the Court are drawn principally from the testimony of the Witnesses brought forward by Colonel Pigot: In the case of Captain Browne, they are wholly so; that Officer having declined to call any Witnesses, and having claimed the determination of the Court on the Evidence adduced in support of the Prosecution. The Commander in Chief cannot think it necessary, or fitting, to cause Colonel Pigot's appearance before any other Tribunal to answer points already so substantiated by a competent judgment. At the same time His Lordship deems it not proper that Colonel Pigot should exercise any Command in India, until the pleasure of His Royal Highness the Commander in Chief of all his Majesty's Forces shall be known, as to what should be the effect of the Court's opinions. The Commander in Chief, therefore, gives Colonel Pigot leave, either to embark forthwith for England, or to reside in Calcutta pending the decision. Should Colonel Pigot prefer the latter, the Commander in Chief directs, that he shall not join the 21st Regiment of Light Dragoons, or any Detachment of it, and that he shall not have any interferenee with the affairs of the Corps further than as may relate to Clothing, Accoutrements, or Financial concerns.

JAMES NICOL Adj. Gen. of the Army.
Calcutta Journal. Nov. 24,

American Extracts.

JULY 27,

THE SEA SERPENT—again.

The Sea Serpent has again appeared in Gloucester harbor. We yesterday received information from a source entitled to credit, that he had for two days been seen between Ten pound Island and Eastern point, feasting upon the schools *(shoals. Eng.)* of small fish, and that on Thursday afternoon he rose to the surface of the water, within a few feet of a fishing boat in which were one man and two boys, who were greatly terrified. The man asserts, that he was at least 100 feet in length, and that he was as large round as a tierce; that his head was small in proportion to his body, and that his eyes were as large as those of an ox. He made his appearance in Cape Ann Harbor about this time last year—*Essex Register.*

[*Daily Chronicle.*

JULY 29,

Melancholy Occurrence.

QUEBEC, JULY 14.

On Monday the 6th inst. about five o'clock in the morning, the inhabitants of the Parish of St. Giles, the settlements of which extend two leagues and a half along the low grounds on the banks of a river of the same name, falling into the Chaudiere, above the Falls, perceived that the river was rising with extraordinary rapidity. It soon overflowed its banks, & extended over the low grounds, in a wave of considerable height, moving faster than a man can walk. The cattle in the fields were either immediately swept away, or retiring to the eminences soon surrounded and overflowed, were drowned. The inhabitants remained or took refuge in their houses, generally built on the highest ground, in expectation that they would be safe; but these also were soon surrounded. As the water rose in the houses, sweeping away every thing around them, they ascended into their garrets. One whole family, the wife of Augustine Houle, and six children, were precipitated in the flood, along with their house, and drowned. Several other houses and barns were carried away, or damaged, but we have not heard of any other lives being lost. Many of the inhabitants have lost all their cattle, and a great portion of the live stock of the whole settlement is drowned. All the hay being generally along the river, and almost all the grain is destroyed. Sand and heaps of drifted timber now cover the fields, on which the unfortunate owner contemplated with pleasure, only the evening before, an abundant reward of his labour or at least, a fair prospect of future subsistence for himself and family.

The river rose 7 feet in twelve minutes, and about 18 feet above its usual level in a few hours; from a stream of about 30 feet, it became a river of more than a mile in width; it tore up by the roots elm trees of three feet in diameter, & has made gullies throughout the fields to the depth of six feet. In many places its course is changed; the main bed of the river now runs where the house of one Antoine Couture stood the day before it returned within its bank.

There had been no rain of any consequence at St. Giles for more than a week before the above disaster. The cause of the sudden overflowing of the river, is supposed to be the heavy thunder showers of the preceding day, among the mountains on the south shore, towards the sources of the St. Giles. People who were working on Craig's road, six leagues up the waters of the St. Giles, and those that came in from Broughton, report that the rain fell in torrents in those parts on Sunday afternoon and during the night. In Broughton the course of a river was changed by its overflowing, the roads gullied, and bridges carried away. It is needless to mention, that along the St. Giles, hardly any roads or bridges remain.

[*The Union.*

JULY 28th.

OFFICIALD OCUMENTS—FROM CHILI.

(TRANSLATED FOR THE DELAWARE WATCHMAN.)

From the Gazette Extraordinary of Buenos Ayres of Tuesday March 5th. 1818.

The people of Chili have obtained for themselves a place among independent nations, by the magnanimous resolution of announcing to the world that Chili shall no longer be the property of foreign tyrants; and by their firm resolve to support this declaration with all their resources. They cannot now recede without covering themselves with shame, and becoming the laughing stock of nations whom they have called to witness a determination which does them so much honor. The provinces of the Rio de La Plata, through the medium of their envoy, Dom Thomas Guido, have been the first to recognize the new rank of this nation, as appears by the subsequent documents. The supreme director has recommended that for three successive nights this capital shall be illuminated, commencing tomorrow, during which, at sun-rise, mid-day, and twilight, salutes will be fired from the fort;—leaving it to the patriotic citizens to give such other manifestations of public rejoicing as they may think proper, and communicating this glorious event to all the people of the union, that opportunity may be afforded them of giving demonstrations of the joy and veneration it cannot but excite.

THE EDITOR.

Official letter of the Envoy from these provinces to the Government of Chili, addressed to his excellency Don J. M. Puerrydon, Supreme Director of the United Provinces of South America.

EXCELLENT SIR,

On the 12th day of this month at half past 10 in the morning, the Independence of Chili was proclaimed and sworn by the supreme chief, and civil and military officers of the state, the ecclesiastics, the corporations, and an immense concourse of citizens assembled in the great square of this capital; after having made known by reading No. 1 of the accompanying documents, the motives justifying the measure, and the unanimous desire of the people for their political emancipation.

The flag of the United provinces in the hands of the Governor of Santiago, and the flag of Chili in mine, were waved by us in concert, in token of mutual recognition of their independence. The history of South America, since its ominous Conquest, is graced by no event so glorious and imposing as this: In communicating it to your excellency, my heart swells with joy; since to the policy which has marked your administration, it is in part to be ascribed. It is with a self approbation I am proud to feel and to express, I inform your excellency, that, I have, as its representative, recognized the sovereignty and absolute independence of Chili, giving thus a lively proof of the liberal policy of the United provinces, and of the pleasure with which they hail their brethern as freemen.

Whoever has observed the spirit of this people, in the act of abjuring the dominion of the king of Spain; their enthusiastic joy at the elevation of their country to its new rank; and the expression of gratitude and love lavishly bestowed upon the Provinces of La Plata, must be convinced, that neither law nor time can prevail against the impulses of nature and justice—must be persuaded that South America may boast of a native elevation of character, which not even colonial [illegible] bane to colonial talent and colonial debase—cannot doubt that [illegible] the patrimony of an imbecile [illegible] dynasty, will, henceforth, emulate, the great republic of the North, an abode of freemen, an asylum for the oppressed of the human race.

I congratulate your excellency upon the event, which will have so favorable an influence upon the common cause of Americans; I congratulate my country upon the emancipation of this delightful region. God preserve your excellency many years.

THOMAS GUIDO.

His excellency the Supreme Director of the United Provinces of South America.

Santiago, Feb. 1818.

DOCUMENT, NO I.

PROCLAMATION OF THE INDEPENDENCE OF CHILI.

Force has been the sole reason, why, for more than three hundred years, the new world has venerated as a dogma the usurpation of its rights, and deemed it the source of its most sacred duties. It was to be expected that constrained submission must have a term, but to anticipate the precise period was impossible. The resistance of the weak against the powerful, has ever impressed a character of injustice, nay, even of sacrelege, upon their exertions. It was reserved for the nineteenth century to hear America claim her rights, without being branded as a criminal, to evince that her sufferings could last no longer than her weakness. The revolution on the 18th of September 1810 was the first effort of Chili to fulfil the exalted destinies, to which she is called by nature and the course of events: her citizens have proved their firmness and their energy, by fully encountering the vicissitudes of a war which Spain endeavored to shew that the policy with respect to America, should be the subvertion of that system of abuse which to term government, would be an insult to common sense.

Chili, convinced that any connection between her and a state deaf to the warming voice of example, unswayed by justice (and so wedded to ancient system as to be incapable of discerning even its own interest; in fine, lagging so far behind other nations as not to be more liberal in its policy, or enlightened in its views than it was three hundred years ago) can be but the relation of master and slave—sunders, eternally, the ties that have heretefore bound her to the crown of Spain; and, in the face of the world, proclaims her independence.

Circumstances rendering the convention of a National Congress impossible, a great register had been ordered in each city of the State, information being given to the citizens that each might freely state therein whether he was in favor of proclaiming independence, or whether he was opposed to it or thought it ought to be delayed—The Chilians, having, in the mode we prescribed, declared to a man in favor of independence—we, in virtue of the extraordinary powers, for this purpose vested of us by the people, solemnly declare, in their name, in the presence of The Most High, to make known to the great confederacy of the human race, that the continental territory of Chili and the island adjacent, form in fact and of right, a free state, independent, sovereign, and for ever separated from the monarchy of Spain; with full power of forming such government as may be best suited to its interest. That this declaration may have all the force, and validity, which should characterize the first act of a free people, it is accompanied with the solemn pledge of the Chilians, of their honor, their lives, their fortunes, and all their social relations. For ourselves—may the shame of violated faith, of degraded official dignity, of the soldier's tarnished honor, overwhelm us, if we prove recreant. It is ordered, that, together with the registers before mentioned, this proclamation be deposited in the archives of the municipality of Santiago: and that copies of it be forthwith circulated among the other citizens of the State, that imitating the noble example of Santiago, they may also sanction it with their oaths.

Given in the Directoral Palace of Conception, the first of January, 1818—signed with our hand, countersigned by the Secretaries of State, of the Treasury, and of War—and since sanctioned by the

oaths and the signatures of all the inhabitants of Chili.

DOCUMENT, NO. II.

Recognition, on the part of the Envoy of the United Provinces of South America, of the Independence of Chili.

At last, Excellent Sir, the long desired moment arrived for publishing to the human race that Chili is free, and for ever severed from the dominion of the kings of Spain. The nation, afflicted with all the horrors of civil ambition and of vengeance, its genius and its virtues buried in obscurity by the dark system of the cabinet of Madrid, even the beneficent provisions of nature in its favor counteracted by a code formed to oppress—have themselves put a period to their sufferings, & proved before all men, that they have remained in submission to their oppressors, only so long as force prevailed against justice and reason and nature. This event, which re-establishes the dignity, the opulence, the equality and the power of a rich portion of the new world, while it will give sweet consolation to the philanthrophists whose tears flow for human wrongs, will sound like a clap of thunder in the ears of the bigot Ferdinand, awakening him from a dream such as remorseless tyranny joys to indulge, of the subjugation of rebel Chili, and of the usual attendants of the tyrant's conquests, confiscation, gibbetting, and decapitations. But to my government this glorious event will afford a satisfaction, only to be appreciated by nations who deeply sympathising in the sufferings of sister states with a beneficence without other limits than the wants which rouse it into exertion, have, in the time of trouble, been lavish of money, of counsel, and of the valor of their sons.

The ardent wishes of the United Provinces of the South are now fulfilled; the delightful prospects of Chili, free, virtuous, and happy, which the auspicious event of this day opens to philanthropy, amply recompenses them for all their sacrifices, even for the blood of their sons, which, in mortal combat with the tyrants, has encrimsoned the verdant vales of this delicious country. With sentiments of the most profound joy, and of the highest respect, in presence of your Excellency, and of the other magistrates of the people who surround me, I recognize, in the name of my government, the independence of this State—Heaven grant that it may be as firmly maintained, as it has been heroically declared—that the same union which has nobly characterized the Chilians amid the din of arms, may distinguish them in the calmer pursuit of peaceful times—that an unaltered firmness may discover to the enemy, that you are animated by the spirit of Brutus—that the wrongs and oppressions of the government you have renounced may never again exist except in remembrance; and there treasured up may in some measure atone for the tears they have wrung from innocence, the blood of patriots they have spilled, the talents they have marred; in fine, the national happiness they have blighted; by teaching your sons duly to appreciate the blessing this day secures them. Such are the ardent wishes of my government, of my fellow citizens, & of myself. For myself until the tomb closes over me, I shall deem it as the most fortunate event of my life that I have had the rare honor & the singular felicity of being the first to felicitate your excellency in the name of my government, upon the EMANCIPATION OF CHILI.

To this communication his excellency made the following reply.

The government of Chili accepts, through the medium of yourself, Sir, with the warmest gratitude, the sincere wishes of the United Provinces; and always regarding them as liberators of this State, will joyfully consecrate all its effort to the preservation of an eternal and indissoluble union between both nations—The government of Chili will proceed immediately to recognize the independence of the United Provinces of South America; a recognition only heretofore prevented by the want of that rank which Chili has this day assumed.

[*Baltimore Patriot & Mer. Adv.*

JULY, 11.

From the Savannah Republican, June 30.

In addition to what we mentioned in our last relative to the privateer Young Spartan, we now state that the real name of her commander, who is confined in goal, is Clintock, and not Barnes, as was supposed. He confesses having boarded the schr. Col. George Armistead, Capt. Gatechair, belonging to Baltimore; but denies that he ever sanctioned the outrage committed on that vessel by the crew of the privateer—neither does he justify the killing of the Spanish Captain; and says that he endeavored to prevent it, but could not succeed. There is one thing certain—the silver spoons, mentioned in Capt. Gatechair's statement as being stolen from on board his vessel by the Young Spartan, were found in her cabin the day she was captured, and are now in the possession of the revenue authorities of this city.

We are indebted to a friend of ours for the following description of East-Florida.

"East-Florida abounds in internal advantages sufficient to make it one of the most important divisions of North America, and much more so than many that are already opulent. Its level face and mild climate is not exceeded in point of salubrity, by any part of either continents of America. Its extensive lands, fertile in the production of many valuable articles of agriculture—rich in spontaneous high growth and pasturage; and abounding in native quadrupeds, lays waste to the amount of above fifteen million of acres. Its water courses are numerous, navigable and profusely supplied with a variety of scale, skin, and shell-fish, and their shores at certain seasons well supplied with wild fowl. Its stores of lumber are immense; and the qualities of many of them are preferred in all countries where they have been used to those of the same classes found elsewhere, particularly its pine-cedar, cypress, and live oak, which are kinds of lumber more universally desired in terrestial and marine structures, and are the classes in which it most abounds. Florida pine has been purchased in Savannah for ship building at fifty per cent higher in price than the pine of Georgia, though but about two degrees difference in latitude; and it is well known that the Florida pine has had a preference in the royal dock-yards of England to any other pine that has been used there.

"The exportation of Florida, amounting at present to almost nothing, could be very great if it had a sufficient population. For twenty the last years, there has not been exported one barrel of turpentine, the produce of this province, whereas when it was an infant colony of Great Britain one contractor shipped from St. John's river, in one season, twenty thousand barrels—again: In Savannah river, Georgia, which is in no wise superior to the river St. John's, are loaded hundreds of vessels per year, while the whole of this province does not load ten vessels in a year, notwithstanding Florida has many more advantages arising from its local situation—such as extensive fishing streams, superabundantly supplied; large fields for wrecking in the peculiar situation of its coats & keps—a more southern climate, more genial to the cultivation of some important articles of commerce, and to many valuable spontaneous productions of nature, &c.

"Its exportations might consist of many articles, viz: the four classes of lumber already mentioned, and many others; cotton, wool, hemp, indigo, tobacco, pot and pearl ash, myrtle and bee's wax, turpentine, tar, rosin, pitch, indian corn, rice, rye, barley, oats, grape and orange wine, grap and peach brandy, whiskey, malt liquors, pease and beans of many kinds, a long list of esculent and medical roots, culinary, medicinal and manufacturing oils, beef, pork, fish, butter, cheese, lard, poultry, &c. &c. Sugar and flour have not been fairly tried; but in Georgia, lying more north, the former is made in great perfection, and the latter in Louisiana directly west—there is no reason to doubt of the lucrative productions in Florida; and its southern parts will suit the growth of coffee—for forming a long peninsula detween the two gulphs, the Atlantic and Mexican, the climate becomes much more southern than the latitude warrants.

"These advantages lay dormant only from the want of hands to put them in motion."

[*New-York E. P.*

JULY, 29.

AUGUSTA JULY. 15.

The following extract of a letter to a gentlemen in this place, from a source entitled to the most implicit credit, opens a new vista to the character of Ferdinand, and the Spanish cabinet; from this it is evident they have long expected the United States would take possession of Florida, to indemnify themselves for the spoliations committed on their commerce, and that, while they were making the fairest promises to do us justice, they were so far from intending to comply with them, that they were actually laboring to prevent us from doing ourselves that justice which they knew we were entitled to.

"The two agents of the duke de Alegon, to whom all the unceded lands in East Florida were ceded, have arrived in St. Augustine, and claimed the same; and I am informed his excellency gov. Coppinger has already placed them in possession of it. They have opened a land office, and mean to sell to any purchasers offering; they have also the privilege of purchasing the Indian title to the celebrated Alochaway territory, and have already taken steps to effect the same."

[*General Advertiser.*

ENGLISH EXTRACTS.

MONDAY AFTERNOON,

JULY 13, 1818.

PRICE OF STOCKS THIS DAY AT TWELVE O'CLOCK, 3 per ct. Red 78½ | 3 per C Consol, 77¾ ⅜ | Do. for Acct. 78 7/8 77

There is little of importance in the French papers which came to hand since our last number. It is supposed, that the Duke of Wellington, after having visited the French and British capitals will repair to the Congress of Aix-le-Chappelle, to assist the deliberations of the Allied Sovereigns, on the great question of removing the European army from the dominions of France. The political differences between the sister Courts of Bavaria and Baden appear to have arrived at such a pitch, as to have broken up every species of diplomatic intercourse between their respective Sovereigns. The Ministers on both sides have withdrawn.

THE ROYAL MARRIAGES.

Thursday was the day originally fixed for the marriage of the Duke of Clarence with her Serene Highness the Princess Adelaide of Saxe-Meiningen, and the re-marriage of the Duke and Duchess of Kent. Preparations were accordingly made for that day, and the ancient silver plate to be used in the ceremony was at an early hour in the morning conveyed from the Chapel Royal St. James's and Whitehall Chapel to Kew Palace. The state of the Queen's health is said to have been the cause of the postponement. It was expected in the course of a few days her Majesty's health would be in a state to enable her to be present, and this expectation, we are happy to understand, has been realized. Early on Saturday morning a temporary altar was fitted up in the Queen's drawing-room, which looks into Kew gardens, on the first floor. The rail of the altar was extended for the accommodation of the four Royal personages, and 4 crimson velvet cushions for them to kneel on, and the whole was covered with crimson velvet, and the valuable and magnificent communion plate belonging to the Chapel-royal & Whitehall chapel, which had a most elegant and splendid appearance. The Royal pairs, other members of the Royal Family, and the persons who were to be present, had all arrived before 4 O'clock' at which hour the Queen was conducted into the drawingroom, and took her seat on the right side of the altar, in the same situation as she did at the marriage of the Princess Elizabeth with the Prince of Hesse Hombourg. The Prince Regent attended the Queen on her entrance into the drawing-room, and was followed by the Duke and Duchess of York, the Duke and Duchess of Cambridge the Duchess of Glocester, the Princess Augusta, the Princess Sophia of Glocester, the Landgrave of Hesse-Cassel, the Duchess of Meiningen, the Lord Chancellor, the Earl of Liverpool, Viscount Sidmouth, Count and Countess Munster.

The Duke of Clarence and his intended bride, and the Duke and Duchess of Kent, being introduced into the room in due form, and having taken their stations at the altar, the Archbishop of Canterbury commenced the marriage ceremony, in which he was assisted by the Bishop of London. The brides had the honour of being giving away by the Prince Begent. The Lord Chancellor produced the sanction of the Regent in Council to the marriages..

After the ceremony, Mr. Howse, the sergeant of the Vestries of the King's chapels Royal, was in attendance with his gold verge of office, and produced the Registry book of the Chapel Royal, St. James's place, when the Bishop of London, as Dean of that chapel, registered the marriages in the book accordingly, which was witnessed by the Queen, the Prince Regent, & all the branches of the Royal Family present. The Lord Chancellor, the Earl of Liverpool as Prime Minister, and Viscount Sidmouth as Secretary of State for the Home Department, also signed the register-book as three of the Privy Councillors who were present when the sanction in council was given to the marriages.

At the conclusion of the whole the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Bishop of London, the Lord Chancellor, and Viscount Sidmouth, left Kew.

The Queen retired to her private apartments, where her dinner was served up, the state of her health not permitting her to dine with company. At 5 o'clock the Prince Regent and the remainder of the company sat down to a most sumptuous dinner.

Soon after half past seven o'clock, the Duke and Duchess of Kent left in Prince Leopold's travelling chariot, for Claremont. The Prince Regent and all the Royal party proceeded in open carriages to the Cottage in Kew-gardens, near the Pagoda, which was a favourite place with the King, where they drank tea. The Duke and Duchess of Clarence afterwards proceeded to the Royal Duke's residence in St. James's Palace, which was brilliantly illuminated.

At the conclusion of the ceremony, General Taylor despatched a light horseman to London, announcing that the marriages had taken place, when the artillery gunner was waiting in readiness to receive the communication, and at 5 o'clock a double royal salute was fired by cannon in the Park, and the bells of several parishes were rung.

HER ROYAL HIGHNESS THE DUCHESS OF KENT'S WEDDING DRESS.

A very rich and elegant gold tissue, with two superb borders of scalloped lama flouncing, each border headed with rich gold trimming; the body and sleeves to correspond; richly trimmed with beautiful Brussels point lace and tastefully ornamented with gold tassels; the robe of rich gold tissue, lined with white satin, and trimmed round with rich scalloped lama trimming to match the dress; and fastened at the waist with a very brilliant diamond clasp. Head-dress a wreath of diamonds.

HER ROYAL HIGHNESS THE DUCHESS OF CLARENCES WEDDING-DRESS.

A very rich and elegant silver tissue, with two broad flounces of beautiful point lace, each flounce headed with rich silver shell trimming; body and sleeves superbly trimmed with Brussels point lace and silver tassels; the robe of rich silver tissue, lined with white satin, trimmed with Brussels lace, and bordered with silver trimming to correspond, fastened at the waist with a brilliant diamond clasp. Head-dress, a superb wreath of diamonds.

ACCOUNT OF VIENNA,

DURING THE SITTING OF C NGRESS.

(From Bright's Travels in Lower Hungary.)

It was Sunday, the shops were all closed, and in addition to the mass which is daily and almost hourly celebrated in all the churches sermons were preached in the German language. It is a day of more than ordinary festivity amongst all ranks; the Theatres are open in the evening; and I was strongly recommended to visit a place of public amusement called the Redoubt, where, in all probability, I should see many of the distinguished persons then collected at the Congress.

Not having yet delivered my letters, I accompanied a gentleman of Vienna, with whom I had made an accidental acquaintance. We entered the room about nine o'clock in the evening. It is magnificent saloon, finely lighted, surrounded by a gallery, and forming a part of the large pile of building called the Bourg or Imperial Palace. Never was an assembly less ceremonious; every one wore his hat; many, till the room became heated, wore their great coats; and no one pretended to appear in an evening dress, except a few Englishmen, who from the habits of our country, and some little vanity, generally attempt to distinguish themselves by an attention to outward appearance. Around the whole circumference of the room were four or five rows of benches, occupied, for the most part by well dressed females, while the other parts presented a moving multitude, many of whom were in masks or in dominos, and were busily engaged in talking and laughing, or dancing to the music of a powerful orchestra. My companion squeezed my arms, as we passed a thin figure, of mild expression, with a neck, stiff, bending a little forwards, and walking badly. "That is our Emperor."—I shook my head and smiled. He was alone and dressed like the rest. "Pray allow me to doubt a little, till I have some further proof—" Then, do you "see that little man with white hair, a pale "face, and acquiline nose; he was almost "pushed down as he passed the corner; that "is the King of Denmark." Again I shook "my head in disbelief—"Here the Emperor "of a Russia approches." I looked up and found the information true.

His fine manly form, his round and smiling countenance, and his neat morning dress, were not to be mistaken; they were the same which, some months before, I had seen in the church at Haarlem, to the thundering peals of the grand organ. I soon recognized the tall form, the solemn and grave features of the King of Prussia; and afterwards seeing these two in familiar conversations with the two monarchs whose pretensions I had [illegible]ed, was satisfied their claims were just. "That short, thick, old gentleman, "is the grand Duke of Saxe Weimar—That "young man near him, the Crown Prince of "Wirtemberg. Here, turn your eyes to "that seat. The large elderly man, with a "full face—he looks like an Englishman, he "is the King of Bavaria.—"Pardon," I "exclaimed, stepping quickly aside.—That "was the grand Duke of Baden," said "my monitor, "whose toe you trod upon; "he was talking to Prince William of Prussia. "Here fall back a little, to let these gentlemen "pass, they seem very anxious to go on. One, "two, three, four, five; these are all Arch-"dukes of Austria. There seems a little press "towards that end of the room. See three "women in marks have beset the King of Prus-"sia; he seems not a little puzzled what he "shall do with them. No, a party of waltzers "draws the attention of the crowd, and the "King is left to dispose of his fair assailants "as he thinks fit. Do you see that stout, tall "man, who looks at the dance?—he is the "Duke of Saxe Coburg; and by his side, not so

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"stout as himself, is his brother, Prince Leo-
"pold"—"Who is this young man, next to us,
"marked with the small pox, who is speaking
"broken English?" "it is the Crown Prince
"of Bavaria; he is said to be very fond of your
"nation.—And her," giving me another hearty squeeze with his elbow, "is an English milord. He had upon his head a remarkably flat cocked hat—two ladies in dominos leaned upon his arm. The hat, unique of its kind, rather exited a smile in my companion.—After a little more pushing, for the room was now become very full, we encountered a fine dark, military looking man, not in uniform of course, but with mustachios. This was Beauharnois, Vicery of Italy. In this way, for two or three hours, did we continue meeting and pushing amongst hundreds of men, each of whom, had he but made his appearance singly at a fashionable rout in London, would have furnished a paragraph to our newspapers, prints to our shops, titles to our bazars, distinctive appellations to every article of our dress, and themes, if not ideas, to our poets.

THE FORMATION OF ICE IN THE SEA.

In the memoirs of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, Mr. Forthergill speaks of the problematical origin and formation of the great masses of ice, sometimes several hundred feet above the surface of the sea, and extending for miles in length, which are frequently seen even in warm & temperate latitudes. According to the general opinion, the masses of ice are driven from the cold regions by the tide, or by currents in the sea; but Fothergill thinks it improbable that they should float so great a distance, through temperate seas, without melting. It being shewn by observations, that the temperature of the sea decreases more and more at great depths, he thinks it probable that it may be so cold in very deep seas, that immense bodies of ice may be found there, from which large masses may be separated from time to time, and being specifically lighter, rise to the surface.

POLAR ICE.

Professor Parrot, in Dorpat, has written on the freezing of the salt water, in respect to the origin of the Polar Ice. Though navigators say that the Polar ice contains no salt, yet the [illegible] freeze. Therefore, the ice which covers the Polar regions must increase, and continue to increase, every year in height and extent; for this reason the climate of Iceland and Greenland becomes continually more severe, and those countries lose more and more of the inhabitable surface, &c.

Rome.—The Propaganda has received accounts from a Capuchin missionary, who has penetrated into the deserts of Bahia. After having travelled a long time, he met with a tribe of savages, who being entirely secluded from all others, live more like brute beasts than rational creatures. Father Ludovico found himself surrounded by fifty three savages, men and women. They were quite naked, and all armed with bows & arrows. The missionary endeavoured to conciliate them by little presents; at length he inspired them with sufficient confidence to induce them to accompany him to the nearest habitations. He there baptized eight of their children, with the consent of their parents. Another monk having joined Father Ludovico, these two missionaries will attempt to penetrate farther into the interior of the country. This enterprise may be as advantageous to the sciences as to religion.

VARIETIES

FEMALE PRESENCE OF MIND.

The composer of the celebrated strathspey, called John Roy Stewart's Reel, had been quarter-master in the Scots Greys, and was sent with a party to apprehended Mr. Monro, of Govar, suspected of secretly favouring the rebellion of 1745. Mrs. Monro, like Madame Lavalette, determined to hazard all, to save the life of her husband. Though pregnant, and momently expecting to be confined, she entreated permission to accompany him to prison; and, in the middle of a lone moor, suddenly exclaimed that she must have some of her own sex to attend her. She pointed to different directions and Stewart, at her request, dispatched all his troopers, while he himself kept close to Monro, with a loaded pistol in his hand. Mrs. Monro, who rode on a pillion behind her husband, soon cried out that she and her child should perish, unless she was assisted to dismount. Stewart replaced his pistol in the holster, alighted, and helped the lady to descend; but she clasped him so firmly in her arms, as to allow her husband time to ride off to a place of safety. Stewart having no witness to prove his innocence, was afraid to join his regiment, apprehensive that his obnoxious name might tend to a more rigorous punishment than he deserved. He therefore went over to the rebel party, held a Colonel's commission at the battle of Culloden, and after the total defeat of the Pretender, was concealed several months in the north. For some time while hid in a cavarn, his son brought him victuals very early in the morning, or late at night; and, as the path to his retreat was intricate, he generally met the child to receive his provisions. The royalists had information that Stewart the deserter and rebel, was in that neighborhood, and his desperate courage pointed out the necessity of sending a considerable force against him, and his firmly attached protectors. His son was overtaken by a large party of military, within a few yards of the spot where Stewart generally met him. One of the articles that he carried was a pitcher of milk. With ready presence of mind he feigned idiotsy, and offered to give the milk to the drummer, if he would let him know the use of that old-looking round thing he had strapped at his back. The boy's broken English and strange gestures attracted the notice of an officer; who after a short conv[illegible] ordered the drummer to beat. This [illegible]ng Stewart desired; his father [illegible]eep close in his asylum.—*Li*[illegible]

[illegible]ional
Adm[illegible]us-
sar a[illegible]f
the Nati[illegible]ns
of multiply[illegible]ndeed
a very com[illegible]
connexions.
He married [illegible] this marriage [illegible] that President becomes the son in law of his first wife, the father-in-law of his second wife, and the brother-in-law of his own daughter.

Madame Finot becomes the mother-in-law of her sister.

If Madame Finot contributes any little Finots to the Republic, Mons. Finot will be both their father and grandfather, and the first Miss Finot will be their aunt and sister.

By the Law on the subject of Marriage, of the 20th Sept. 1792, Article 11, sect. 1, Title 4th, Marriage is prohibited between natural and legitimate relations in the direct line, between persons allied to each other in this line, and between Brothers and Sisters.

EPITAPH AT PENRYN, IN CORNWALL.

Here lies William Smith; and, what is somewhat rarish,
He was born, bred, and hang'd in this parish!

J. J.

A SPECIMEN OF THE SUBLIME

An Epitaph on a Tomb-stone in St. Edmund's Church-yard Salisbury.

Innocence embellishes divinely compleat
To prescience cogent, now sublimely great
In the benignant, perfecting, vivifying state
Go heav'nly Guardian occupy the skies
The pre-existent God, omnipotent, all wise
He can surpassingly immortalize the theme
And permanent thy soul, celestial supreme
When gracious refulgence bid the Grave resign
The Creator's nursing protection be thine
So each perspicing Æther will joyfully rise
Trasc endently good, supereminently wise.

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